BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information:—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1853.....NO. 45.

For a square of 12 lines first insertion,	$1
Each subsequent insertion,	37½ cts
Cheques, 1 insertion,	1 00
Do. do. 2 insertions,	1 50
Do. do. 3 do.	2 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8y9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MURRAY & GRANT,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C. April 20th, 1853. 33-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C. May 9th, 1853. 38-tf

C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,

GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

VARIETY STOVE WAREHOUSE.

BARTLETT BENT, Jr.

Manufacturer and Dealer in the most Approved

STOVES, RANGES,

Farmers' Boilers, Ship Caboses, Gas Ovens,

Charcoal and Hard Coal Furnaces, Oven Fronts, &c.

Iron Castings generally.

238 Water Street, New-York.

April 29, 1853 34-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the appointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.

May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y. Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.

He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.

Old Pianos taken in exchange.

All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER, Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs leave to refer the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,

Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C. September 12; 1852 1-12m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.

Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

PREPARED

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY.

Especially beneficial to Turneps and all other Root Crops.

HOYT & CO., Agents,

No 134 Water Street, and 133 West St, Corner of Dey Street, New York.

A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 lbs; barrels 150 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.

Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage, Orange, &c.

June 17th, 1853 41-3m

CLOTHING FOR THE FALL OF 1853!

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING, (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country Trade, to be found in the States.

☞ We do business on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited HANFORD & BROTHER.

29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House,) N. Y.

N. B. We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in the country. RUBBER CLOTHING at the lowest market rates. [June 17th, '53.—41-3m

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.

In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.

Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.

Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.

Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

$50 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of DENNIS, bought last February of Mr. Newton Morgan. I will further give $100 for such evidence as will enable me to convict any white man of harbouring said negro. Dennis, about six weeks ago, was captured in the woods, and has now absconded a second time. He is a tall, slender, black, about 25 years old, has a wife at Mr. George Taylor's at Long Creek Bridge; and is a cooper and turpentine hand. G. J. McREE.

May 26, 1853 226-6t—39-tf

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 403 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and superior style.

Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine boxes, 6,000 of which are new.

The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found.

A. J. TROY.

Bladen county, June 3d, 1853 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst., formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.

ARCH'D ALDERMAN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.

PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do;	British do:
Peanuts;	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork;	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry;	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.

In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.

March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

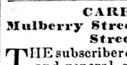
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.



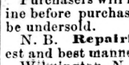
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness of all kinds.**

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.



BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice

☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted. 36-tf

Clinton, May 14, 1852

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.

JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Boraige;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Neck, Bonnet, & Cap Ribbons;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Blk, White & Col'd Cotton
do. silk Mits and do.	Hose;
Col'd " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Cotton " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention

Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.

Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,

Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

General Notices.

INSPECTORS NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court; and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.

July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next; the following town lots and tracts of land, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851 and the costs of advertising:

No. of Lots.	Situation.	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
1	Chesnut st. continued,	Lewis Collins,	$2 65
½	Bet. Mulberry & Walnut	Neill Clark,	8 59
1	Market st. continued,	Wm. Holden,	6 53
1	Third street,	Ann Hines,	1 45
1	Front street,	Mrs. John Hill,	23 93
1	Front and Dock streets,	Est. of John Hill,	52 68
1	Third street,	Eli V. Kelly,	49 80
1	Mulberry & Red Cross streets,	Est. of Wm. C. Lord,	15 66
1	4th & Boundary street,	Wm. Morris,	45 87
1	Front street,	J. T. Morris, for children	22 50
1	Market street,	Jas. F. McRee, Jr.,	45 13
1	4th and Harnet st.,	R. Quince, Trustee,	12 90
1	Market st. continued,	do. for Mrs. Lippitt	17 45
1	Third street,	J. H. Rothwell,	67 07
1	Market st. continued,	C. H. Rhodes,	3 69
1	Market st.,	Peter Smith,	70 24
1¼	East part of the town,	F. Swann, for daughter	5 56
1	Second st.,	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	Dock street,	Henrietta Urquhart,	59 45
1	Second street,	Mrs. Haynes Waddell,	38 27
Acres.			
550	Middle Sound District,	Mary Mott,	17 09
997	Rocky Point District,	L. H. Bowden,	5 84
1012	do. do.	John R. McLendon,	13 34
640	do. do.	Wm. Robitzsch,	5 79
970	So. Washington Dist.	John J. Moore,	12 12
400	Caintuck District,	James M. Flinn,	3 36
150	do. do.	F. J. Pridgen,	1 24

OWEN FENNELL, late Sheriff.

Wilmington, June 15, '53 [Adv. $17 50] 258-1t—43-ts

FOR SALE:

A MARE, COLT and BUGGY. The Colt is 16 months old. Apply to

JAMES N. CRAIG, Federal Point, New Hanover County.

July 8th, 1853 44-3t*

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from us soon.

Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters of Administration, on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Edward St. George deceased, at the June Term 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session for the County of New Hanover. Hereby notify all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment, and such persons as have claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in law of their recovery.

June 18, 1853—42-6t D. S. SAUNDERS, Adm.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED!!

GOODS AT AUCTION!

IN ELIZABETHTOWN, on Monday and Tuesday of August Court next, we will offer at Public Auction, the remaining portion of our Stock of Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, CASTINGS, &c.

All amounts under Ten Dollars, cash; above Ten and under Twenty-five, three months; and over Twenty-five, six months credit.

We are determined to sell;—come one, come all, and bargains buy. J. M. WOOTEN & CO.

Elizabethtown, N. C., June 21, 1853 43-4t

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in Summerville, on Thursday, 21st July, 1853.

H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas.

June 24, 1853 42-tm

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second Instalment of 25 per cent will be due on the 20th of July, 1853. H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas.

June 27, 1853 42-9t

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:

Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.

June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term, 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, qualified as administratrix on the Estate of Isham Armstrong, dec'd, hereby notifies all parties indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. MARY ARMSTRONG, Ad'x.

June 14, 1853 41-1m

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT

R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33½ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering

March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his place, lying five miles west of Jacksonville, Onslow County, and about 4 miles from New River, containing **640 Acres**, more or less, and consisting of good Turpentine and Farming lands. The improvements comprise a new Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-Buildings, &c. The place is well watered and healthy. It will be sold on a credit for good notes with approved security. Apply to WILLIAM E. SHIVER.

May 19, 1853—37-3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Philadelphia.

CAPT. CHAS. H. MILLER, having leased this well-known establishment and refurnished it in modern style, would inform the public, that they will find the accommodations of a very superior character in every respect.

Capt. Miller's reputation as a host is well known everywhere, and he is determined it shall lose nothing by his future efforts. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranted to all who may favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, May 2, 1853 37-3m

PREMIUM IRON PIANO-FORTES.

THESE instruments possess many advantages over those made of wood, and are from 20 to 25 per cent. less in price for the same pattern.

They are all 7 octave, of the most superior tone and finish, and are warranted to stand in any climate.

The undersigned continue to manufacture Piano-fortes in rosewood case, from $235 to $800.

Our catalogue of SHEET MUSIC is the largest in the country, and we can furnish EVERY ARTICLE in the Music line.

Sheet Music sent by Mail.

FIRTH, POND & CO., *No. 1 Franklin Square,*

April 29th, '53.—[34-3m] NEW YORK.

CARRIAGES.

WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.

We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.

In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.

All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.

J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }

December 6, 1852 18-tf

WANT TO SELL—10,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.

July 1 WILKINSON & ESLER.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—

1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
10 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Powns & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,

June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead, Pure;	
6,000 "	" "	Extra;
5,000 "	" "	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green, in Oil;	
100 "	" "	Yellow, "
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,

June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils: For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,

June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French:) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,

June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,

J. S. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 pap-spoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C., October 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—

Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,

J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,

WM. BAILEY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,

Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.

May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!

☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 88 Maiden Lane, New York.

T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.

BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.

And for sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Compl

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

The following has been handed us for publication by the Justice appointed to take the tax lists for Wilmington, and he requests that it be published in the other papers of the town:

The proprietors of Real Estate in the town of Wilmington are notified, that an assessment of the land and improvements within the present limits of the town, is to be made by the Board of Assessors, appointed at the last June Term of New Hanover County Court, and it is therefore necessary, that in preparing the lists of property subject to taxation, to be given in this year, the Real Estate should be so described, that it may be located with definite certainty. The new plan of the town being the only one which embraces the entire limits, and it being necessary that all the lots and parts of lots should be designated in the general tax list to be returned to the Court by references to one and the same plan, in locating lots on their respective tax lists, all persons should refer to the new plan, and not to the old one. The number of the square or block, the number of the lot, and such courses and distances should be given, as will enable the Board of Assessors to locate each parcel of land on the plan of the town referred to.

This notice is given to avoid future difficulties to the owners of Real Estate.

Another Fatal Drawbridge Accident.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., the freight train which left Wilmington, Del., for Philadelphia, ran into Brandywine Creek, at the draw of the bridge, on the cut skirts of the town. The locomotive, tender, and two large platform burthen cars were precipitated into the Creek, presenting a mass of ruins. The engineer, named Girwin, and the fireman were drowned. The conductor and other persons on the train fortunately escaped. If it had been a passenger train the accident would have been equal to the Norwalk catastrophe. It is stated that the bridge tender was asleep on his post at the approach of the cars; and, on being roused by the whistle of the locomotive, was much alarmed, and, no doubt, gave the wrong signal, (all's right.) It is stated the tender was a very worthy man. He has been arrested, and the matter will undergo investigation.

RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED.—On the 8th inst., the Depot at Susquehanna, opposite Havre de Grace, took fire and was entirely consumed. The fire originated from sparks thrown from a locomotive.

New Publications.

S. W. Whitaker, Market street, has placed on our desk several new publications. "The Alps, Switzerland, Savoy and Lombardy," giving an account of the most recent ascents to Mont Blanc, &c., by the Rev. Charles Williams, we think is a very interesting work. The "History of Hungary," from the earliest period to the close of the late war, is full of interesting information.

The "Illustrated Magazine of Art," is a work which, we believe, is generally known to be of a high literary cast.

The "Popular Educator," for July, has also been received. Mr. Whitaker is agent for the above works and will give any information relative to them that may be desired.

HOW TO EXTERMINATE BED BUGS.—Take a small quantity of quicksilver—say a teaspoonful—and the white of three eggs, mix *thoroughly*, in the same manner, as beating eggs for cake. When thoroughly mixed, apply the same to the crevices of the bed stead with a feather. If properly mixed and applied, we will guarantee no bugs will appear on the bedstead for twelve months. The bedstead should in the first place be thoroughly cleaned.

We have used the above remedy for the last eight years, and we scarcely ever find a bug about our beds.

High Price of Negroes.

We know not to what cause to attribute it, but better prices have been offered by traders for this description of property, than we have ever before known. Negro fellows of very ordinary appearance, are bringing one thousand dollars very readily.—Women are selling for very large prices, varying from seven hundred to one thousand dollars. Boys weighing about fifty lbs. can be sold for about five hundred dollars. This is the time for selling, if any one is so disposed.—*Anderson Gazette.*

We would also remark, that about the same state of things exists in this town, and the prospect is, that negroes are going still higher. We know of one broker, (Mr. M. CONLY,) who sold a number of negroes last week, men and women, at prices ranging from $825 to $1,200; and we learn that he has also sold men, without any trade, as high as $1,300. It really seems that there is to be no stop to the rise. This species of property is at least 30 per cent higher now, (in the dull season of the year,) than it was last January, when everybody seemed to be in the market making preparations for the present year. What negroes will bring next January, it is impossible for mortal man to say.—An intimate acquaintance of ours had occasion on Saturday last of buying a house girl, and the price was only the small sum of $1,000.

☞We learn from a private letter to the Editors of this paper, dated Carthage, N. C., July 1st, that "A very serious drought is now prevailing all over this region of country, and is beginning to create some degree of alarm, especially among our farmers. The crops must be inevitably injured, although the season should now change for the better."

Later from Havana.

The steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived at Charleston on last Sunday afternoon. She brings Havana dates to the 18th instant.—Owing to the lateness of the hour of her arrival, her mails had not been distributed when the Charleston papers went to Press.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.—The President arrived in Baltimore on the afternoon of the 11th inst., en route to New York, to be present on yesterday, at the coronation of the Crystal Palace. His reception by the Baltimorians was of the most enthusiastic nature. Preparations had also been made in Philadelphia for a warm reception in that city.

The Fourth District.

We learn from the Standard of the 13th inst., that SION H. ROGERS, of Wake county, is a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. The Standard says:

"Mr. Rogers is known generally to the leading men of the Whig party throughout the District, as an active and ardent Whig; and he will, therefore, most surely unite the Whig vote. If the Democratic vote should be equally divided, the chances will be in favor of the whig candidate. These are facts, which we do not consider it prudent either to disguise or withhold. We must look the danger full in the face, and meet it like men."

Messrs. VENABLE and LEWIS, Democrats, are both running. It is hoped, however, the party will settle down upon one or the other of them, and thus prevent the election of a Whig, from so thoroughly a Democratic District as that of the Fourth.

The name of the Post Office in Montgomery county, heretofore called McCallum's Store, has been changed to Pekin.

There is also a new weekly mail to Elizabethtown on the East side of the Cape Fear River, via Terebinth, (B. Culbreth, P. M.,) Deseret, (Dr. T. Smith, P. M.,) and White Oak, (W. S. Melvin, P. M.)

Two Weeks Later From California.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Monday last, bringing dates from California to the 16th June, 569 passengers, and $1,835,714 in gold on freight, and a considerable amount in the hands of passengers.

The weather in California had been very warm, the thermometer ranging, in the shade, from 98 to 107. The mining intelligence from all quarters was of the most cheering character. The markets were active, and some articles had improved in price.

The duel between Messrs. Gwinn and McCorkle had terminated without bloodshed. Three ineffectual shots were fired, when the matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

A duel was fought on Saturday morning near Mission Dolores, between Edward Tobey, Clerk to the Assistant Alderman of San Francisco, and Dr. Alfred Crane, late of Alexandria, La. On the second fire Crane was shot through the body and died on Sunday.

On Friday, the 10th ult., a duel was fought near San Francisco between Thomas Hayes, Assistant Alderman, and John Nugent, Editor of the San Francisco Herald, with pistols, at twenty paces distance. On the second fire Nugent was wounded, and when the steamer left was considered in a critical condition.

LATEST FROM CHINA.—The ship Pathfinder had arrived with Hong Kong (China.) dates of April 27th, and Shanghai dates of April 15th. The capture of Nankin and subsequent defeat of the rebels is fully confirmed. The Hong Kong Herald gives the details of various cruelties practiced by the insurgents. They were making an indiscriminate slaughter of the Buddhist Priests, as well as of the Manchows. At Nankin they enticed 700 Manchow women into one building, and then set fire to it, reducing the whole to ashes. They also pressed every Chinese between the ages of 15 and 45 into the army, killing the children as useless, and making the women cooks and scullions. At Nankin the leader of the rebels had been crowned Emperor.

Fears were entertained at Canton that the rabble would rise on learning the success of the rebels.—The Register advises foreigners to prepare for any emergency. The exportation of rice had been prohibited in some districts.

A letter from Hong Kong, April 24th, states that Com. Perry was about to proceed to Japan at once with the Mississippi and Saratoga. This had caused some uneasiness among the Americans as it would leave them comparatively unprotected. He would not wait for the rest of the squadron.

Supreme Court.

Among the recent decisions are the following:

In den ex dem Skipper vs. Lennon, from Brunswick, declaring that there is error in the interlocutory order. In Ward vs. Ward, in Equity from Onslow, directing a reference to the master. In McLean vs. McDaniel, from Bladen, reversing the judgment below. In DeCoursey, Lafourche & Co., vs. Barr, in Equity, from New Hanover, declaring the second mortgage not valid. In State vs. Groves, from Sampson, directing a venire de novo. In State vs. Jacobs, from Richmond, reversing the judgment below. In State vs. Locklear, from Robeson, directing the judgment to be affirmed.—Also, in Wright vs Grist, in Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that the motion to dissolve ought to have been allowed. Also, in State vs. Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, directing the judgment to be arrested. Also, in the State vs. Willis, from Craven, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Green vs. Allen, from Brunswick, setting aside the non-suit and directing judgment for plaintiff.

By Nash, C. J., in Doe ex dem, Woods v Woods, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also in McLeod's Ex'rs, v Husted and Williams Ex'rs, in equity from Johnston, declaring that the taxes on legacies be paid by the legatees, &c. Also, in State *ex rel.* Wolffe v Banner, from Surry, the judgment below dismissing the proceedings is affirmed. Also Holt v Holt, in equity from Alamance, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory decree.

By Pearson, J, in Moore v Thompson, from Martin, judgment reversed, and abated. Also, in State v Thornton, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Parish, from Chowan, venire de novo. Also, in Joyner v Dewey, in equity from Pitt, decree for plaintiff.

By Battle, J., in McKiel v Culler, in equity from Beaufort, reversing the order. Also, in Fuller v Williams, in equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in State v Cardwell, from Rockingham, judgement reversed and venire de novo.

Fire in the Dismal Swamp.

A gentleman from Elizabeth City, N. C., informed us on Monday, that a great fire was raging in the Dismal Swamp, whose intensity and rapid spreading, was very much aided by the long drought that has prevailed. Our informant stated that when he left, nearly the whole region from the Moccasin track, to Elizabeth City, was one sheet of flame. It is to be hoped that the idea as to its extent is somewhat exaggerated. We were also informed that the smoke from the Swamp had been wafted to a great distance, and was exceedingly disagreeable. We learn from the Norfolk Herald, of Monday, that that city was much troubled with it and we understand from other sources, that it had been even conveyed to Hampton, and Old Point Comfort, where it was very annoying. The fire was visible at Norfolk, some twenty-five miles distant.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Terrible Storm and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A tremendous hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, passed over this city and vicinity yesterday evening. A building at Tarrytown, occupied by several families, and containing fifty persons was blown down, and only six of the inmates are known to have escaped. Seven dead bodies had been taken out last evening.

A large brick store and dwelling house in course of erection at Brooklyn, on the corner of Hicks and Montague streets, was entirely demolished, and the passers by buried in the ruins.

From New Mexico.

Extract of a letter to an officer of the army stationed in this city, received by the last El Paso mail, from a gentleman residing at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, dated May 21, 1853:

"General Trias and staff spent several days of the past week at this post. He came on the invitation of the commanding officer, and left us very much pleased with his visit. He gave us to understand that he should withdraw his troops from this frontier at once, having orders from Mexico to that effect."

N. B.—Fort Fillmore is situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande, above El Paso, and opposite to the Mesilla valley.—*Washington Union.*

THE WILL OF THE LATE DAVID OUTLAW.—This important document, recently the subject of litigation in the Superior Court of Wake county, and now taken to the Supreme Court by appeal, (the Jury having decided in favor of its validity,) is about the briefest document of the kind we have ever read.—The Raleigh Standard says it is written on half a sheet of paper, without attesting witnesses, and without the appointment of any executor, in the following words:

"It is my wish and desire that my friend and relative, Dr. Joseph B. Outlaw, have all my property of every description. DAVID OUTLAW.

Dec. 20, 1848."

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—Elections will take place next month in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee and North Carolina. In the two latter States, the election will be held on Thursday, the 4th of August, and in the others on Monday, the 1st of August. In Kentucky and Arkansas members of Congress and the State Legislature are to be chosen; in Missouri and North Carolina members of Congress; and in each of the States of Alabama, Texas and Tennessee, a Governor, Legislature, and members of Congress are to be elected. Party lines, except in Texas, are pretty strictly drawn, and in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, the canvass is exceedingly animated.

Wash. Union.

One of the best remedies for chronic diseases, is industry. A few months since, the Managers of the Albany Alms House attached a Labor Institute to the establishment. Since then the number of sick paupers in the city has fallen off twenty per cent.

Gen. Jackson's Veto of the Land Distribution Bill.

It is with pleasure we lay before our readers the following communication from an esteemed friend. Much has already been said relative to the Land Distribution system, and Gen. Jackson's opinions have, in many instances, been wofully misrepresented. The following extract from his veto message, will place the old General in a proper light before the public:

For the Journal.

Public Lands—Discussion at Kenansville—Gen'l Jackson's Veto Message.

I was present at Kenansville at the discussion between Messrs. Ashe and Leak, and had my attention drawn by the reference of both the gentlemen to one of the most able state papers ever written by Gen. Jackson,—I mean his veto land bill message. Each of the gentlemen quoted from this message, and in order to sustain himself cheerfully offered to bear half of the expenses necessary to issue ten thousand copies of it in pamphlet form for distribution.

This offer was intended as evidence of the sincerity of their respective opinions, but in the conclusion of their debate Mr. Ashe stated as he was willing, yea, anxious, to let the voters of the District decide who was correct in his quotations from the message, he wished Mr. Leak would adhere to his proposition to have it re-printed, each of them bearing half of the expenses. From this Mr. Leak backed out.—This back out clearly shows a consciousness on the part of Mr. Leak that he had misquoted Jackson's opinions on the distribution of the lands among the States. But in order entirely to satisfy myself, I procured a copy of the message and have given it a careful perusal, and well, indeed, might Mr. Leak back out; for it does appear to me that there is not a single sentence in the message but what is authority against him. The bill in question was one for the distribution of the proceeds of the lands among the several States, as also a partial distribution of the lands themselves. Jackson, in his veto, after reviewing the different deeds of cession, shows conclusively, that no distribution of the lands or their proceeds among the States could be consistent with the condition of the different deeds of cession; and as the Constitution of the United States makes all of these compacts binding on the present Government, he concluded that Congress had no right to pass such a bill. But independent of the want of power in Congress to do *this*, the old General expressly declares that there are other considerations which would compel him to veto the bill; and as these considerations have as strong application now as heretofore, and in my opinion should be decisive of the fate of this Saunders hobby, I send you the enclosed extract, which I hope you will be able to publish in your valuable Journal. These extracts contain the portion of the message showing the fatal policy of distribution. A SPECTATOR.

Extract from Jackson's Veto Message of the Land Bill, Dec. 4, 1833.—*Statesman's Manual—Appendix, p.* 37:

"But there are other principles asserted in the bill which should have impelled me to withhold my signature, had I not seen in it a violation of the compacts by which the United States acquired title to a large portion of public lands. It reasserts the principle contained in the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington turnpike road company, from which I was compelled to withhold my consent for reasons contained in my message on the 27th May, 1830, to the house of representatives.

"The leading principle then asserted was, that Congress possesses no constitutional power to appropriate any part of the moneys of the United States for objects of a local character, within the states. That principle, I can not be mistaken in supposing, has received the unequivocal sanction of the American people, and all subsequent reflection has but satisfied me more thoroughly, that the interests of our people, and the purity of our government, if not its existence, depend on its observance. The public lands are the common property of the United States, and the moneys arising from their sales, are a part of the public revenue. This bill proposes to raise from and appropriate a portion of this public revenue to certain states, providing expressly, that it shall "*be applied to objects of internal improvement or education within those states,*" and then proceeds to appropriate the balance to all the states, with the declaration, that it shall be applied "*to such purposes as the legislature of the said respective states shall deem proper.*" The former appropriation is expresly for internal improvements or education, without qualification as to the kind of improvements, and therefore in express violation of the principle maintained in my objections to the turnpike-road bill, above referred to. The latter appropriation is more broad, and gives the money to be applied to any local purpose whatsoever. It will not be denied that under the provisions of the bill, a portion of the money might have been applied to making the very road to which the bill of 1830 had reference, and must of course come within the scope of the same principle. If the money of the United States cannot be applied to local purposes "through its own agents," as little can it be permitted to be thus expended "through the agency of the state governments."

"It has been supposed that with all the reductions in our revenue which could be speedily effected by Congress, without injury to the substantial interests of the country, there might be for some years to come a surplus of moneys in the treasury, and that there was, in principle, no objection to returning them to the people by whom they were paid. As the literal accomplishment of such an object is obviously impracticable, it was thought admissable, as the nearest approximation to it, to hand them over to the state governments, the more immediate representatives of the people, to be by them applied to the benefit of those to whom they properly belonged. The principle and the object was, to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue, which might have been paid by them under a system which could not at once be abandoned; but even this resource, which at one time seemed to be almost the only alternative to save the general government from grasping unlimited power over internal improvements was suggested with doubts of its constitutionality.

"But this bill assumes a new principle. Its object is not to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue paid in by them, but to create a surplus for distribution among the states. It seizes the entire proceeds of one source of revenue and sets them apart as a surplus, making it necessary to raise the moneys for supporting the government and meeting the general charges from other sources. It even throws the entire land system upon the customs for its support, and makes the public lands a perpetual charge upon the treasury. It does not return to the people, moneys accidentally or unavoidably paid by them to the government, bye which they are not wanted; but compels the people to pay moneys into the treasury for the mere purpose of creating a surplus for distribution to their state governments.

"It this principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to perceive to what consequences it may lead. Already this bill, by throwing the land system on the revenues from imports for support, virtually distributes among the state a part of those revenues. The proportion may be increased from time to time, without any departure from the principle now asserted, until the state governments shall derive all the funds necessary for their support from the treasury of the United States; or, if a sufficient supply should be obtained by some states and not by others, the deficient states might complain, and to put an end to all further difficulty, Congress, without assuming any new principle, need go but one step further and put the salaries of all the state governors, judges, and other officers, with a sufficient sum for other expenses, in their general appropriation bill.

"It appears to me that a more direct road to consolidation cannot be devised. Money is power, and in that government which pays all the public officers of the states, will all political power be substantially concentrated. The state governments, if governments they might be called, would lose all their independence and dignity—the economy which now distinguishes them would be converted into a profusion, limited only by the extent of the supply. Being the dependants of the general government, and looking to its treasury as the source of all their emoluments, the state officers, under whatever names they might pass, and by whatever forms their duties might be prescribed, would in effect be the mere stipendiaries and instruments of the central power.

[illegible] convention [illegible] noted [illegible] to [illegible] conventions, instead of legislative nominations. The resolves unanimously passed affirm the time honored truths for which the party have battled; rejoice in the adjustment of the slavery agitation by the compromise measures, and declare that the democratic party of Maine, emulating the example set by the democracy of the Union, will cast old issues and old dissensions behind them, and standing upon the Baltimore resolutions as a common platform of political faith, will henceforth know no divisions, sections, or wings in the party, but only the democratic party, and that "one and invisible." They recognize adherence to regular nominations as a fundamental article of the creed, and as essential to success, and indorse ALBERT PILLSBURY, the candidate for governor, as able, faithful, true to the constitution, and standing firmly on the platform of the party. The resolves referring to the President are as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the principles enunciated by the President in his inaugural address meet our distinct and unqualified approval; and we hail the initiation of the policy, foreign and domestic, delineated in that document, as marking the commencement of a new era, which promises to be signalized by the increased prosperity and tranquility of the country at home and the augmentation of its claims to respect and consideration abroad.

Resolved, That we retain undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and democracy of President Pierce; believing him to be emphatically the man for the times, and fully adequate to the discharge of the delicate and momentous responsibilities to which he has been appointed by the voice of the American people; and that his administration of the government will be no less distinguished for its untiring devotion to the interests of the country, than for its sound republican measures, and its successful efforts to preserve unimpaired the peace and integrity of the Union."

Mr. Pillsbury, the nominee for governor, belongs to Machias, in Washington county, a portion of the state in which the democracy have never been disunited. To use the language of the Belfast Journal, "Mr. Pillsbury may be said to represent the old line Jacksonian democracy. As for the rest, when elected he will will be found still to represent this democracy. In him the people will find a man alive to the interests of the state at large, competent and ready to do much to preserve the democracy, as we should wish to see it and coming up to the requirements of Jefferson as to 'honesty, integrity and capacity.'"

Boston Post.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Atlantic, arrived at New York 10th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 29th June.

ENGLAND.—The British news is uninteresting.—The income tax bill had finally passed Parliament.

Long debates had taken place in regard to the Indian governments.

Very little was said about Turkish affairs. The general belief was that peace would be maintained. Insurance risks to the Danube were advancing.

An Australian Steamship Company via Canacoa had been chartered.

The strike at Stockport and Blackburn among the cotton operatives continues partially, but at Manchester the employers and workmen have not come to an open rupture.

The crops in Ireland were luxuriant, and the weather in England generally favorable. In the North of Scotland rain was much wanted.

FRANCE.—The proposed action of France in regard to the Turkish question was not officially known; but it was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia, demanding to know whether her intentions were for peace or war. France being ready for either. The report adds that Napoleon had consented to withhold the note at the earnest entreaty of M. Kisselef, the Russian Minister.

Agricultural accounts from the Southern Departments were bad, several districts having been inundated.

SPAIN.—The frigate Constitution passed Gibraltar on the 15th ult.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at the Canarles on the 27th and 28th May, but did no damage.

The crops in Spain were indifferent. It is reported that the Spanish ports will be opened for the free import of wheat.

SWITZERLAND.—The prospect of a settlement of the Swiss difficulty is brightening. It was expected that the blockade of the Piedemontese frontier would soon be raised.

ITALY.—The reported attempt of an outbreak in Lombardy is unfounded. The appointment of Count Burger to supercede Strasoldo, excites hopes of milder dealings towards Italy.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Hostilities had not yet broken out between Turkey and Russia, and the belief gains ground that war will not ensue. Russia however continues to collect troops along the Danubian frontier, and the Turks do not cease their warlike preparations.

Baron Bunck, the Austrian envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th, and was understood to be charged with conciliatory proposals, of what nature was not known.

PERSIA.—Advices from Ezeromu to June 3d bring intelligence of an extraordinary earthquake which had occurred during the night, by which 12,000 persons were killed. The plague broke out next day from their unburied corpses.

Inundations and the cholera had fearfully ravaged Teheran, and the locusts had done immense damage at Ispahan.

The city of Shiruz was also totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of May 1st.

INDIA.—The Indian mails is telegraphed from L'Orient, with Calcutta dates of May 16th, and Hong Kong dates of the 6th. Nothing definite from Rangoon. Trade at Calcutta languid. There was nothing later concerning the Chinese insurrection.—Astralian advices favorable.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, June 29.—Paris dates of Friday state that the funds opened with a rise, but in consequence of a reported invasion of the Danubian provinces by Russia, received a sudden check and closed at a decline.

Vienna dates of the 24th state that Russia no longer insists on a special treaty with Turkey, but her demands are now confined to a guarantee, in the form of a note.

Paris advices of Monday say that a private letter from Jassay, Moldavia, June 17th states that an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburg passed through the day previous, on his way to Constantinople, with another ultimatum giving notice that, if it was not accepted in eight days, a Russian army would immediately cross among the frontiers and commence hostilities. A division of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, is already within two leagues of Jassy.

Athens dates of the 18th state that King Otho was arming a squadron for the protection of his Greek subjects, in case of a neutral war.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—By late provincial papers we learn that the Boston packet schooner General Washington was seized at Halifax, on the 24th ult., on a charge of smuggling, and was hauled to the Queen's wharf on Saturday, after the refusal of the agent to pay a fine of 50 or £60 imposed upon the vessel.

The British frigate Leander arrived from New York on the 30th ult., and sailed on the 2d inst. for Quebec.

The fishery fleet had sailed from Halifax for the Straits of Belleisle and the Coast of Labrador.

VISITS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE DEPARTMENTS.—It is stated in the Republic that President Pierce pays weekly visits to the Departments, drops into the offices of the heads of bureaus, and, so far as his time will permit, makes himself acquainted with the business and practical operations of the several coordinate branches of the Government—a practice which everbody will commend, and which will lead the people to believe that he will endeavor to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

ORIGIN OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.—The origin of Georgetown, D. C., having been brought into question, at a late meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Rev. Mr. Balch stated that the land on which it is situated was a part of a large tract granted by Lord Baltimore, shortly after his arrival, to Ninian Beall, for his services against the Indians. It was granted by act of Assembly, and parts of it were even now in the possession of his descendants. His son, Col. George Beall, was the founder of Georgetown, and lies buried in the old churchyard. Many of the local names, &c., such as Beall street, are taken from his family. Ninian Beall built in part "Dumbarton," on Georgetown Heights, now the seat of Col. George C. Washington, to whose wife it came wholly by dessent, and, as is said, without a deed occurring. The Rev. Dr. Balch, who married the great grand daughter of Ninian Beall, also received, by his wife, a portion of the original property in the same way.

Mr. E. Worrell, of Delaware has received the appointment of Consul to Matanzas.

Commodore Shubrick has been assigned to the command of the Fishing Squadron.

Receipts in the Treasury.

We have referred several times to the allegations of gross frauds on the treasury perpetrated by prominent politicians during the late administration, which called for investigation and reformation by those now in power. It is due, not only to those implicated in the allegations, but it is due to the public interests, that such charges should be scrutinized and exposed, if true, or that the parties implicated should be acquitted and relieved of the odium resting on them, if innocent. A correspondent of the New York Times gives the details of one of these allegations, which implicate the Hon. T. Butler King, whilst collector at San Francisco, in transactions of gross frauds. The following is his account of the matter:

"One item in the accounts of T. Butler King, amounting to a very large sum, was for lighterage of goods passing through the custom-house. It may be well to state that when the goods were lightered under custom-house order, the lightermen were paid their charges by the collector, and the amount was charged against, and collected from, the owners, respectively, of the lightered goods. Of course, then, the books of the custom-house should show the collection from the merchants for lighterage of a sum exactly corresponding with that paid to the lightermen. Unfortunately, there is a discrepancy in these two items amounting to $74,896. The following table will show the amounts charged upon Mr. King's books as paid to Shelden and Salferens for lighterage, beginning with the first quarter of his term of office:

Quarter ending	March	31,	1851	- - -	$5,077 21
Do	do	June	30,	1851	- - - 35,677 00
Do	do	Sept	30,	1851	- - - 40 000 00
Do	do	Dec'r	31,	1851	- - - 25,600 00
Do	do	March	31,	1852	- - - 5,900 00
Do	do	June	30,	1852	- - - 5,670 00
Total,					- - - 118,924 21

"The extraordinary increase of lighterage charges during the first year of Mr. King's administration (when, in consequence of the continually-increasing facilities for discharging vessels alongside wharves, it might be reasonably supposed the amount of lighterage would have been reduced) seems to have alarmed the Treasury Department, and a letter was addressed to the collector demanding the reasons for so extraordinary an increase in this item of expenses, and directing its reduction by all means. The charges of lighterage during the remaining two quarters show a falling off in the account, as will be perceived, no less remarkable than the sudden increase.

"The fact that there was an astounding discrepancy between the amount charged the government as paid for lighterage, and the amount collected from the importers on that account, came under the notice of the storekeeper of the port. This officer instituted an investigation of the discrepancy, and upon looking at the lightermen's account, left in the custom-house as a voucher for the amount received by them, he ascertained that part of the last page of their account, as originally made up, containing their receipt and signature, had been cut from its proper place—that page after page of fictitious charges had been added, new footings entered up and carried forward, until they had reached the immense sum named, and that then the past page, containing the receipt and signature as aforesaid, was appended to the accumulated account! This fact is positively asserted by a gentleman whose official duty it was to *know the condition of the* custom-house books in this regard. He states further, that he brought these facts to the attention of Mr. King, who, greatly agitated, inquired what he should do. His fellow-officer expressed his utter inability to aid him in the matter, casually remarking that if it was his own case, he should wish the building to burn down, that all evidence relating to the subject might be destroyed.

"The next day, strange to say, on looking for the mutilated papers, no trace of them could be found; nor have they since ever been heard from. Fortunately for the public interest, the storekeeper had made copies of the missing papers, which are now on file in the Treasury Department."

Interesting Statistics.

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amount to 3,064, viz: 587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-fourth die previous to the age of seven years, one-half before reaching 17 years of age, and those who pass that age enjoy a felicity (?) refused to one half the human species.—To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years of age; only six reach the age of 66, and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age.

There are on the earth 1.000.000,000 inhabitants, and of these 333,333,333 die every year, 91,334 every day, 3,730 every hour, 60 every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones! Women have more chances of life in their previous to being 50 years of age than men, but fewer afterwards.

The number of marriages is in proportion of 175 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December.

Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of working or bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

Some of those statements are rather singular, and yet many of them are susceptible of an easy solution. That marriages takes place more frequently in June and December than other months of the year was just what we have always suspected was the case. Those who marry in June do so because they can't help it; while those who connubialize in December do so doubtless to guard against the chilly pillows which distinguish the frost-bitten months of winter. The matches which come off in June are commonly love-matches, and are brought about by green fields, and the contagious influence of bobolinks and yellow birds; while those which happen in December are brought about, in a degree, by mixing plain mathematics with the market value of flannel undergarments.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

GEN. CASS.—During our recent visit to Detroit, in company with a number of friends, we called on the venerable Statesman and patriot Lewis Cass. We found him at his old mansion in excellent health, enjoying a good old age, with all the comforts of life blooming around him. With a nation's respect and esteem, he feels that it is better to be right than to be President. He lives not exactly in a log cabin, but in the same plain and substantial old brown frame house erected on his farm soon after the war of 1812. In looking on this mansion there was, however, one melancholy reflection. She who for the last forty years has been the life and light of that mansion—the hope, the comfort, and the joy of its lord—is no more. The old statesman is left to tread the paths of life, with the evening shades gathering around him, unsustained by that strong hand which was his hope and his prop in the morning of his life. Long may he live to enjoy a nation's gratitude and esteem, and to give that republic, for whose establishment his father perilled his life, the benefits of his counsel and advice!

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Prospects of More Gold.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following flattering prospect for a great increase in the product of gold, in consequence of certain important inventions and improvements in machinery:

"It is well known that the gold product of the United States is to be considerably increased by the improvement in the machinery for separating it from the earth or quartz in which it is found. The experiments made in New York with Mr. Burdon's crusher and amalgamator were very satisfactory.—Failings from North Carolina mines, which were pronounced by scientific men to be destitute of gold, were made, through this machine, to produce more gold than they had originally done.

"But I now learn that a new machine, the invention of a Massachusetts mechanic, is to be brought out at the Crystal Palace, that will entirely eclipse the other, and will perhaps be the means of doubling the gold product of this country."

The Hon. Jos. P. Caldwell, died at his residence near Statesville on the 30th ult., in the 44th year of his age, after a short illness.

The New York Battery at night, it is said, is filled with loafers, thieves, and ruffians of all sorts. It is no longer a place of resort to respectable people.

SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI.—On Monday morning last two gentlemen from the South—Major Choutard and Judge Piceney—took rooms at the Burnet House. Four slaves attended them. During the day two of the slaves, without saying a word to their masters, left, and have not since been heard of. Their masters took no measures for their recapture, and intended to continue their route yesterday morning, with the two remaining servants.—Just as they were getting ready to leave, one of the Deputy Sheriffs served a writ on Major C. to appear before Judge Stallo to answer the charge of forcibly detaining two negro persons as slaves. Their departure was necessarily postponed, and the parties repaired to the court-house. The slaves, upon being interrogated by the Court whether or not they wished to leave their master, replied, "*we will die before we will leave our master.*" The Judge dismissed the case, remarking that the negroes had a right to go and do as they pleased. The court-room was densely crowded, and much excitement prevailed. The parties leave on their trip to-day.

[*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Cleveland Plaindealer records another serious accident which happened on the Southern Michigan railroad on the morning of the 4th. As the passengers train which left Chicago at 9 P. M., on Sunday, was within 4 miles of Toledo, an axletree on the baggage car broke, smashing the cars in pieces, and throwing the passenger car directly behind it off the track with great violence. Four persons were more or less injured by the catastrophe. One man had his abdomen ripped open and a leg broken, and died in a few hours. Another's foot was crushed. A third sustained a severe contusion on the forehead, which, it was feared, had permanently affected the brain. The unhappy sufferer was crazy at the last accounts. A boy had an arm broken.

The New British Tariff.

The following goods are now admissible free of duty on importation into Great Britain from foreign parts, under the resolution of the House of Commons, on the usual (nominal) condition of the parties abiding the ultimate decision of Parliament:

Agates or cornelians, cut or manufactured; albamen; amber, manujactures of, not enumerated; anchovies; aquafortis; bandstring twist; barytes, sulphate of, ground; bast ropes, twines and strands; blacking; books, being of editions printed prior to the year 1801, bound or unbound; bran; brass, powder of; bricks and clinkers; Dutch and other sorts; bronze powder; brushes, paint; buttons, of metal and other sorts; cables, not of iron, new and old, tarred and untarred; cameos, not set; camphor, refined; cantharides; carmine; carriages of all sorts; casks, empty carlings; chalk, prepared or manufactured, and not otherwise enumerated; cider; citron, preserved in salt; cobalt, oxide of; coir rope, twine and strands; copper, ore of; regulus of; old, fit only to be manufactured; unwrought, viz: in bricks or pigs, rose copper, and all cast copper; part wrought, viz: bars, rods, or ingots, hammered or raised in plates and copper coin, or brass wire; cordage, tarred or untarred, including standing or running rigging; corks, fishermen's; crayons; crystal, cut or manufactured; cucumbers preserved in salt; elder flower water; extract of chestnut bark and wood; quercitron bark and wood and safflower; fish, viz: eels, turbots of foreign taking, oysters, salmon, soles, turtles, fresh not otherwise enumerated, and cured not otherwise enumerated; frames for pictures, prints, drawings, or mirrors; furniture wood, excepting ash; beech, birch, elm, oak, wainscott; gauze of thread; glass—all plate glass, cast or rolled, of whatever thickness, however small each pone, plate or sheet, whether silvered, polished, or rough, painted or otherwise ornamented; all white flint glass bottles, not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, and heads and bugles of glass; wineglasses, tumblers, and all other white flit glass goods, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented; bottles of glass covered with wicker, (not being cut-glass,) or of green or common glass, articles of green or common glass; manufactures not otherwise enumerated or described, and old broken glass, fit only to be manufactured; gold, leaves of; gunpowder; hair, manufactures of hair or goat's wool, or of hair of goat's wool, and any other material not particularly enumerated or otherwise charegd with duty; hams of all kinds; harp strings or lute strings, silvered; honey; ink, Indian; iron wire; iron, rough castings; ising-glass; latten wire; lead, pig and sheet; linen, or linen and cotton, viz: cambrics and lawns, commonly called French lawns, whether plain or bordered; lawns of any sort, not French; damasks and damask diaper sails of all sorts; mats and matting; mead, or mothoglin; meat, preserved in any other manner than salted; mercury, prepared; metal leaf; naptha; oil of rosin; olives; orange-flower water; orsidew; painters' colors, manufactured; pencils of slate and not of slate; perry; phosphorus; pickles, and vegetables, preserved in salt; pictures; pollard; pomegranates; pots, viz: melting pots for goldsmiths, and of stone; poultry and game, alive or dead; rose water; saccharum saturni; sausages or puddings; seeds, viz: canary, carrot, clover, grass of all sorts, leek, lucern, mustard, onion, trefoil, and other sorts not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty; silkworm gut; skins, articles manufactured of skins or furs, smalts; spectacles; spelter or zinct, viz: rods, and oxide of; stone and slate, hewn; marble, sawn into slabs, or otherwise manufactured; tamarinds; tiles; tin, in blocks, ingots, bars or slabs; tobacco pipes of clay; tongues; truffles; turpentine, of greater value than 15s. per cwt.,

Gen. Pierce's Address on his reception at Baltimore.

Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens of the city of Baltimore: My heart is full, and it would be difficult to express the depth of feeling with which this cordial welcome has impressed me. (Cheers.) Your citizens had already, by their partial friendship and more than generous confidence, previously imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which years devoted to their service, and the interests and honor of our common country can scarcely cancel. (Cheers.) To be thus surrounded by a population not less distinguished for its intelligence and tried patriotism is peculiarly gratifying.—And among the pleasant memories suggested by the occasion, who can fail to be reminded where the banner of unbridled, unqualified religious toleration was first freely given to the breeze. You cannot be in such an atmosphere without feeling its vivifying influence. Every man who has a patriot's lungs must feel it; because every man knows that religious toleration lies at the foundation of civil liberty. (Cheers.) No transient traveller can enter this city without being struck with the evidences of enterprise and honest thrift which every where meet the eye.

Baltimore has stood prominently forth in that astonishing progress of our country, which may be truly said to have outmarched prophecy. Her great advantages in a commercial point of view have, of course always been marked and apparent; but her commanding geographical position, so far as internal commerce is concerned, forcibly alluded to by Washington as early as 1796, is only beginning to be appreciated even by yourselves, as the great West pours in its boundless resources at the bidding of your enterprise, and the judicious application of your means to those internal improvements which leave the destiny of Baltimore, as one of the great cities of the world, no matter of doubt. (Cheers.)

But, after all, it is not the increase of your population and wealth—the augmentation of your shipping interest—your crowded depots and marts, teeming with the products, agricultural and mineral, of the interior—the erection of splendid edifices, rising, as it were, by magic—nor all these combined, which chiefly engross the thoughts of the patriotic citizen, and give to his pulse a quicker and prouder throb, as he enters your environs and sees those monuments in the distance. They may crumble, that is their destiny; nay they will moulder and mingle with the common earth; but the inspiration of the deeds of valor they commemorate, which saved you from the presence and the shame of the tread of a foreign soldiery, will perish never. (Applause.) Who shall say what has been the extent, or the power, of the example of self-sacrificing heroism, which signalised the defence of North Point and Fort McHenry in 1814? (Applause.) It was a dark and trying hour in our history—we were perplexed, but not destroyed—when your example and prowess reanimated courage and confidence everywhere. It was felt that the shield of protection, superior to all human power, always recognized by our fathers during their great struggle, was still over us. Let us remember it, and ever acknowledge it with humble and grateful hearts! Who shall say, especially how much your monuments for those who fell, and your reverence and affectionate esteem for those who survived the conflicts of the anxious days and nights to which I have adverted, have had to do with free and gallant libation of Maryland blood upon so many fields of Mexico. (Applause.)

The fathers of the Revolution taught their sons that they owed their first duty to their country—a duty not to be avoided, but to be cheerfully fulfilled in the face of all consequences and every hazard. Has not the Almighty blessed, to us their descendants, their example, their experience, and their lesson? Nobler praise cannot be bestowed, than to say that no State in this confederacy has furnished a more impressive exemplification of the power of that teaching than that before whose people I have the honor to stand. (Applause.)

Mr. Mayor, a pleasant incident at this moment comes back to my memory, to which I may not be censured for adverting.

Soon after the Bark Kepler anchored with a portion of the 9th Infantry near the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, about the 30th of June, 1847, another transport came to anchor within a cable's length.—We could not discern the ship, but in a few moments we heard pealing forth from her deck the stirring notes of "The Star Spangled Banner." The effect was electrical. I thought, probably from association that the ship was from Baltimore, and the fact verified the impression. Boats were lowered, and friendly greeting commenced between the sons of Maryland and New England, which I trust may never be interrupted. [Applause.] But, borne on by my feelings, I am detaining you much too long. [Cries of no! no! go on.] If, already yours were not designated throughout the land as the "Monumental City," I would venture to christen it as pre-eminently entitled to the name, the "City of the Star Spangled Banner."—[Applause.] While you will hail with joy the appearance of every new star, as one after another shall be added to the constellation, you will always proclaim upon the honor and faith of Maryland that the number shall never be less. [Great cheering.] Sir, I thank you most cordially, I thank you all, gentlemen, for your presence here to-day, and I hope we may meet under agreeable circumstances long years to come.

During the delivery of his address, the President was loudly and repeatedly applauded. On its conclusion he retired from the balcony, when reiterated calls for "Davis" arose from the throng of citizens.

Mr Davis responded in a few brief but pertinent remarks.

Railroads.

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday has a brief, but truthful and excellent article on the subject indicated in the caption above. It is so entirely in accordance with our views on the subject, that we give it to our readers entire. The Dispatch says:

"The New York Express cries out "*honor to the Railroads!*" for their grand achievement on the Fourth of July in that city, of conveying so many thousands in their excursion trains from the city in all directions, without a single accident. The great movement of the masses begun on Saturday, when, the Express says, probably never before, in one day did such numbers of human beings leave the city. The trains from early morning till the last one at night, were loaded fully yet no one was hurt by accident on any of the railroads. This is indeed remarkable, and well may the Express cry out "honor to the Railroads." Never before, from all accounts, did so many people leave New York—never before were so many constantly going out and coming in; for they moved in something like constant streams—yet the Railroads served them well and carried all the thousands safely. In no other way could so many have moved in different directions at all; and had all that could go to rely upon vehicles drawn by horses, it is not possible that such freedom from accident would have prevailed.

With all the denunciations which we heap on the Railroads, the deaths upon them in proportion to the number of passengers are greatly less than from transportation in stages and carriages. Railroads had began to go ahead a little too recklessly of late—there seemed to be a rather too strong infusion of the spirit of young America into them—like Phæton, they were thinking too much about speed, and not enough about safety. The consequence was that there were several very serious and destructive accidents in rapid succession—'till Railroads were brought suddently up by the fear of public opinion and the damages awarded by the courts against them, and they resolved to be more cautious. They are doing better now. There is decidedly less danger of collisions and of running off draw-bridges than there was four months ago. But take all the accidents into the account—and contrast Railroads with other modes of transportation—compare the killed and wounded, and the cheapness, convenience and expedition, and the result will be "honor to the Railroads!"

Bluffing a Witness.—In a Justice's Court down East a trial was under way for trespass, in cutting wood from a neighbor's premises without authority. One of the plaintiffs witnesses was a plain old farmer whose testimony went clearly and directly to prove the charge. The defendant's counsel, a blustering man of brass, after the most approved fashion of country pettifoggers, thought to weaken the force of his evidence by proving idocy to be a trait of his family. He therefore interrogated him thus:

"Mr. ——, you have a son who is an idiot, have you not?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Does he know anything?"

"Very little."

"How much does he know?"

"Well, almost nothing; not much more than you do!"

The witness was allowed to retire without further questioning, amidst the uproarious screams of laughter.

The Russians have a story of a widow who was inconsolable for the loss of her husband, that she took another to keep herself from fretting to death.

The New Orleans Coffee Trade.

The following is condensed from the annual circular of Mr Henry T. Lonsdale, Coffee Broker, which we copy from the New Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 5th instant:

The imports at this port direct from Rio Janeiro, during the year ending on the 1st instant, amounted to 344,515 bags, against 325,957 in 1851–2, and 270,247 in 1850–1; coastwise, 26,370 Rio, against 34,821 last year, and 32,545 in 1850–1; direct from Cuba and other sources, 10,628 against 12,652 last year, and 34,821 the year before—total of all kinds 381,513, against 373,340 in 1851–2, and 314,422 in 1850–1, showing a continued increase in the trade. The sales for consumption, however, exhibit a material falling off, amounting during the past year to 322,146 bags, against 371,278 last year, and 345,781 the year before. The entire sales of the year, including those to speculators, comprise 391,594 bags. From this it will be seen that the imports of the past year show an increase over those of 1851–2, of 8,173 bags, and over 1850–1 of 67,091 bags, and the sales for consumption a decrease of 49,132 bags compared with 1851–2, and 23,635 compared with 1850–1.

The stock of Rio in importers hands on the 1st instant, was 66,865 bags, in grocers' hands 14,481, of other kinds 5000—total, 86,346 bags, against 26,979 at the corresponding date last year—increase 59,367 bags. The average price of the sales of Rio during the month of July last was 8.74 per 100 lbs., in August 8.52, in September 8.45, in October 8 45, in November 8.80, in December, 9.09, in January 9, in February 9.33, in March 9.12, in April 9, in May 8 91, and in June 8.72—average of the year's business 8.60. The sales stated, include 8246 bags Inferior sold in March at 7c., 1443 do. sold in April at 7⅞, and 13,464 damaged and skimmings sold during the year, but which are not computed in making the average. This circular also states that the total exports from Rio de Janeiro from 1st May, 1852 to 1st May, 1853, were 1,968,625 bags, against 1,825,779 bags during the previous year, showing an increase of 142,846 bags this year; the exports from Rio to all ports in the United States from 1st May, 1852, to 1st May, 1853, were 1,066,311, against 907,424 during the corresponding period of 1851–2, showing an increase of 158,887; and the present stock of Rio Coffee at all the importing ports of the United States is estimated at 230,000 bags, against 130,000 at the corresponding date last year, exhibiting an increase of 100,000 bags. This circular also contains a diagram, showing the course of prices throughout the year.

A Slight Error.

Some time ago one of the crowded boats on the Hudson River, contained a number of persons from various parts of the country, going to New York to attend conferences among the ecclesiasticals. A well fed and pleasing-looking man accosted another of the same calibre, upon some trifling observation, as travellers will, and being good talkers, they soon got upon very social terms. Finally they parted, and said one of the two to an acquaintance of his—

"Mr. Moore, who is that gentleman you saw me talking to, just now, on deck?"

"Oh, that's a Mr.—a—a—I forget his name; but he's a *Bishop* up here in York State, somewhere, I'm told," replied the friend.

"The duece he is; well, he's a smart, spry sort of a man."

Now the Bishop asked the same question of an acquaintance of his, and learned to his own surprise, that he was a Bishop from the western part of New York.

When the boat came to the pier, our first Bishop approached the second Bishop, and asked—

"Brother, you have probably come down to the Convention?"

"Yes I have," said No. two, referring to a political affair then in session in the city.

"Ah, well, where do you stop? If you have no choice, allow me to introduce you to a friend's house, up town; he'll be glad to receive you, I'm sure. He's a good christian, temperance advocate, and a good man. Will you go along?"

"Well, I don't care," said No. 2, "I'll go."

The two started off, arm in arm, up Broadway, talking social as you please, when they came to a well known oyster saloon and drinking place.

"Look here, my good sir," said No. two, "your friend, you say, is a teetotaller?"

"Yes, brother, he is."

"Well, as he won't be apt to offer us anything to take, and this is a drizzly, devilish, ugly morning, *suppose we pop down here and take a horn!*"

"Sir!" exclaimed No. one, "I understood you were a bishop?"

"I am, sir, son of old Judge Bishop, of ——; so come down and take a drink!"

The last seen of No. one, his swallow-tailed, black dress coat was sticking out behind as he rounded the first corner and disappeared.

The Gutta Percha Steak.—A genius with his castor knowingly cocked on one side of his bullet-head, a *leer* in his eye, and a devil-may-care *contour* generally, came into a cheap eating-house down town the other day, and bawled out—

"Sa a-a-y, look a-here."

"What'll you have, sir?" quoth a white aproned chap, rushing at the customer.

"What ye got?"

"Most every thing, sir—ham, eggs, codfish, chicken, goose, turkey, roast beef, and—

"Well, look a-here, old feller?—

"Sir?"

"Look a-here; you got any pork stead and fried taters?"

"Yes, sir."

"Fried oysters and lobster salad?"

"Yes, sir."

"Roast goose and apple sass?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, look a-here; how 'bout steaks, eh?"

"Good beef steaks, sir?"

"Good?"

"First-rate."

"Well, look a-here, old feller, you jist go bring that steak I had here last Monday week—rale gutta percha; broke two front teeth on it first bite; but I've got my molars all steel set and sharpened, now, and I'm goin' to walk into that old steak like a saw-mill. Fetch it on, why don't yer, sa-a-a-y?"

How it came out, we didn't stop to see. But that steak was one of 'em—so was the customer.

Precocity of this Go-Ahead Age.—We never read accounts of extreme advance in life, without thinking of the remarkable progress the present age is making, and to help it along, the precocity of modern youthhood—as illustrated:

"Grandfather," said a saucy imp, the other day, "how old are you?"

The old gentleman, who had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was much under the ordinary size, took the child between his knees and patting him on the head with all the fondness of a second child of life said:

"My dear boy, *I am ninety-five years old!*" and then commenced to amuse the lad with some of the incidents in the story of his life, at the conclusion of which he addressed the younster: "But, my son why did you ask such questions?"—when the little rascal, with all the importance of a Napoleon, strutted off and hitching up the first pair of pantaloons he ever wore, after approved sailor's fashion, replied:

"Well, it appears to me *you are darned small of your age.*"

There is none of the right kind of birch that grows round in sufficient quanties where such boys are raised.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Passage of the Arabia.—It is reported by the officers of the steamship America that the Cunard steamship Arabia, which left New York on the 15th of June at half-past 12 o'clock, had arrived at Liverpool at 10 A. M on the 25th, making the trip in 9 days 21½ hours time, or 9 days 16½ hours real time, which is three-quarters of an hour quicker than that of the celebrated trip of the Arctic, in 1852, which, until the present, was the shortest eastern passage. That, however, was a winter passage.

Something for Farmers.—We saw, yesterday, the model of a machine for cutting corn in the stalk. It is partially upon the plan of Mr. McCormick's reaping machine, and is designed to cut two rows of corn at a time. Between two wheels there is an axle, to each end of which is attached a knife for cutting each row of corn. To the axle is also attached shafts for the horse which pulls the machine. The walks between the rows of corn and the knife, just on the inside of each wheel cuts the corn, which falls on a bed or place to catch it, in a manner resembling the operations of a wheat reaper. The bed which catches the corn, opens in the centre, at the pleasure of the operator, to discharge the corn in bundles. We are informed that with one man and a horse the machine will cut 20 acres of corn per day. It is an invention of a citizen of Illinois.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Shipbuilding during June.

The following table shows the kind of vessels that have been built since January, together with those that are on the stocks, with their tonage:

Launched.		On Stocks.	
6 ships	8,800	8 steamships	12,300
4 steamships	6,900	6 ships	10,200
5 ferry boats	2,570	2 barks	800
12 steamboats	3,472	2 steamers	700
3 brigs	890	1 propeller	300
1 bark	280	3 schooners	915
1 propeller	350	2 yachts	140
5 schooners	1,301		26,385
2 sloops	165		24,698
1 yacht	250		51,083
	24,698		

Showing a total of 51,083 tons, of which 24,698 has been launched, or 65 vessels of all descriptions, of which 39 have been launched. Mr. Ecford Webb. Lupton & McDiarmaid, M. F. Williams, and Mr. Sneeden, at Green Point, and Burtis S. Morgan, at Brooklyn, have launched an additional tonnage, sufficient to swell the aggregate tonnage launched, during the last six months, to about 28,000.

Journal of Commerce.

Mosquitoes at New Orleans.

The New Orleans Daily Delta of the 29th ult. says:—"We have never known the mosquitoes to be half so severe as they are at present. Besides our ordinary Creole mosquito, quite recently a black intruder and interloper has been busying himself with our cuticular coverings, whom we take occasion to denounce as no less impertinent than barbarous. He is singularly savage and sanguinary in his nature, and instead of asking our leave, as your polite Creole mosquito does, he at once establishes himself on any exposed portion of the human carcass, and proceeds, with the utmost *sang froid*, to glut his stomach and slate his thirst for blood. Now, we object to this intruder. We call on him to exhibit his papers, and show by what authority he usurps a function long enjoyed by others, who are "to the manor born." Seriously, the mosquitoes are a great plague to our city. We don't believe Yellow Jack will favor us with his grim presence this year, for the simple reason that Providence does not afflict us with two curses at one and the same time; and to add yellow fever to the present terrible visitation of mosquitoes, would be too much for human endurance. It is strange that no antidote has ever yet been discovered for this terrible plague. Yellow Fever, it is settled, is curable,—quite manageable by medical skill. So almost every other ill to which flesh is heir has its pretended, if not real, physician. But for mosquitoes,—who yet has hit upon any plan of arresting their horrible depredations and ousting them of their sanguinary domination over the human epidermis? The Indian alone possesses this antidote, but his remedy is as bad as the disease. Smearing himself in alligator oil, the Choctaw quietly consigns himself to sleep in a swamp, where a white man could not live two hours. Who is willing to get rid of mosquitoes on these terms?—Certainly not our ladies, who, compelled to stay in doors during this hot weather, suffer most from this active and insatiate enemy of the human family.—The Indian practice will not therefore do, and so we feel authorized to say that the discoverer of the best mode of getting rid of mosquitoes in New Orleans, will receive the richest reward that has ever been conferred upon mortal."

A Word to Little Boys.—Who is respected? It is the boy who conducts himself well; who is honest, diligent, and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and to obey him in whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who is kind to other little boys, who respects age, and who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with his companions. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day; who is busy and active in endeavoring to do good acts towards others. Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who always has a friendly disposition, and who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards others, and if he is not respected and beloved by everybody, then there is no such thing as truth in the world.—Remember this, little boys, and you will be respected by others, and you will grow up and become useful men

From the U. S. Fireman's Journal.

Boston, June 5th, 1852

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.—Messrs Mortimer & Mowbray, of Baltimore, have conferred a great blessing on humanity, in their purchase from the discoverer of this efficacious medicine—Dr. Hampton—the privilege of manufacturing it. We have received several letters from old acquaintances, now resident in Baltimore, who, for years past, have been afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma, and Rheumatism, in their worst forms, and many other distressing complaints, engendered by over-exposure to severe climate, violent exercise of the lungs, and general debility of the system arising from impure blood; with every one of whom instant relief and at last *positive cures, have been effected.*

When such information from reliable sources, reaches the public press, we consider it a duty it owes to mankind to give it all the publicity in its power.

Our readers, South and West, may rely upon the recommendations of our friends in relation to this medicine; and to those North and East, we can only say that, if no agencies exist among them for the sale of the Vegetable Tincture, a remittance of One Dollar to Messrs. M. & M., Baltimore, will insure the reception of a bottle of it.

See advertisement to-day. For sale by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C.

Holloway's Pills have effectually cured a Liver Complaint of a most hopeless nature.

Mr. Thomas Clark, of Lake George, New South Wales, was seriously afflicted for years with a liver complaint. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly gave their opinion that his case was hopeless. In this situation, and when expecting that every day would terminate his earthly career, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, assuring him that he knew a person who was cured by them of that complaint. He adopted the advice, and found speedy relief from taking them, and was in a short time perfectly restored to health.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London, and by respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of the United States, in Boxes at 37c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

President Pierce's Horses have arrived in town. They are of a light bay color, and truly a splendid sight—said to have cost in Western New York fifteen hundred dollars—the breed we did not learn, but they have the appearance of being at least three quarters blooded. The President's groom yesterday purchased a dozen bottles of the celebrated Mustang Liniment, to take to Washington with him; and has also made arrangements with Adams & Co.'s celebrated Express to bring on to him, at Washington, such quantities as he may wish. He says he has used much of it, and never yet had it to fail in curing sprains bruises, wind galls or strains, and considers it invaluable.

See advertisement on fourth page.

No Wonder he was Thankful.

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Rochester, October 19, 1852.

Gentlemen—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physican's fees.

This testimoney I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS, Traveler in Western New York.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great American Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. For sale in Wilmington N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

Notice.

The subscriber, having been appointed at June Term of the County Court of New Hanover to receive the Tax List of South Washington District, will attend at Washington on Saturday, the 23d inst., to receive the same.

G. W. CROOM, J. P.

July 15th, 1853 45-1t

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's residence, near Long Creek Bridge, on the 4th inst., his negro man SAM, aged about 28 or 29 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; dark complected, slick smooth skin, has a high forehead, with a small scar on the same, thick lips, white teeth, and drooping shoulders. Had on when he left, broad striped pants; shirt made of yellow homespun, with a large pleat in front, and a black broadcloth cap, with a glazed front, heavy brogan shoes. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has relatives. He was raised by Mr. Daniel Anderson, on the North East river, and was purchased by Mr. David Rivenbark from Mr. Anderson, and afterwards bought by the subscriber from Mr. Rivenbark.

The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his safe confinement in New Hanover Jail.—And an additional sum of $50 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.

July 8th, 1853 260-1t—45-tf] LOTT CROOM, Jr.

$60 REWARD.

WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery in any Jail, so that we can get them again, (my three negro fellows, DAVID, BERRY, and SAM,) sixty dollars, or twenty for either. David is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; Berry about 5 feet 7 inches high, and Sam 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—all dark complected. They absconded a few days since, and it is supposed they will make their way back to Anson county, N. C.

DORTCH & BARNES.

Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 45-3m

County Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE M. BISHOP, as a candidate at the ensuing election in August next, for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanover County. Mr. Bishop pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of his ability.

May 12—212-6t—38-te

☞We are authorized to announce W. A. WALKER a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election.

June 50, 1853 254-1t—43-te

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES F. SIMPSON, as again a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, of New Hanover County. Dr. S. pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of his office with industry and fidelity. [April 29.—33-te*

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—In a short time it will devolve upon you to elect from amongst your number, a suitable person to fill the office of County Court Clerk. Allow me to present to your consideration, my name as a candid te for that office; and at the same time to return my sincere thanks for your liberal suffrages heretofore bestowed, and to promise you if elected, to discharge the several duties of that office with fidelity and zeal.

SAM'L R. BUNTING.

April 13th, 1853 187-te—32-te

☞We are authorized to announce the Rev. G. W. HILL as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Columbus county, at the ensuing August election.

July 1, 1853 43-te

Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., May, 1853.

Fellow-Citizens of Duplin County:

To avoid misrepresentation, and to place myself in an unequivocal position, I have chosen this method of saying to you, that I am a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. If, in your judgment, you see cause to elect me, the many duties and obligations of the office shall be discharged with zeal and fidelity. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

May 18, 1853. 37-te

Superior Court Clerk.

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—

The time will soon arrive when you will be called on to elect some one to fill the office of Superior Court Clerk for the ensuing term. At the suggestions and with the advice of my friends, I present my name to you as a candidate for that office. Should your preference honor me with the office, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and zeal. N. D. FENNELL.

July 6th, 1853 258-1t—44-te*

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. H. W. FOY as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN C. BROADHURST as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

To the Qualified Voters of Duplin County.

Gentlemen:—

Yielding to the continued solicitations of my fellow-citizens, I announce myself a candidate for the office of the Superior Court Clerkship, and solicit your suffrages. If I should be elected, it is my intention to keep the office at Kenansville, and to be prompt, faithful and industrious in the discharge of my duties.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY.

Kenansville, Duplin Co., N. C., June 17th, '53 41-te

☞We are authorized to announce C TWAY B. SANDERS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Onslow County.

July 8, 1853. 44 te

Married,

In this town, on the 7th inst., by Wm. T. J. Vann, Esq., Dr. Wm. Dickson, to Miss Clementine Eason.

In Wayne county, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. M. Spruit, Dr. L. Hussey, of Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., to Miss Martha J. Loftin, of Wayne County.

Died,

In this town, on Saturday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret Ann, wife of Mr. Wm. Morris, in the 55th year of her age.

In Lee county, Ga., on the 6th inst., Sarah Amanda, wife of James M. Kenedy, Esq., aged about 23 years. The deceased was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and died in the full hope of a blessed immortality. Com.

On Willis' Creek, Cumberland county, N. C., on the 30th ult., Amos C., son of E. and M. J. Turlington, aged 7 months and 3 days.

At his residence, in Richlands, Onslow County, on Saturday, 21st May, Mr. Lott Mills, (latterly a resident of New Hanover county,) in the 54th year of his age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 9—Br. Brig Susannah, Williams, from Newport, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for N. C. R. R.

11—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 102 passengers.

10—Schr. Ira Brewster, Williams, from Charleston, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

11—Schr Araminta, Andrews, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Brig Paul T. Jones, Sparrow, from New York, to Russell & Bro.

12—U. S Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 70 passengers.

12—Schr. Victory, Midyett, from Hyde county, to Master; with corn.

Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

July 13—Schr. Ariel, Beardsley, from Wilmington, Del., to J. R. Blossom: with mdze.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Furman, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 126 passengers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, f om Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

14—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 71 passengers.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

CLEARED

11—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 25 pasengers.

Dutch Galliot Me Vrouw Winckel, Van Derveen, for Hull, Eng., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 582 bbls. rosin, 328 do. turpentine.

July 11th.—Steamer Brothers, Creel, for White Hall, by John Banks.

12.—Barque Regatta, Graffan, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber and sl ingles.

Brig Venus, Orr, for Bath, Me., by J. & D. McRae & Co; with 118.000 ft. lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 31 passengers.

13—Brig Pamaho, Adams, for Richmond, Me., by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

July 13—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 32 passengers.

14.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 35 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.—20 bbls. Superfine Fayetteville Flour, just received and in store. For sale by

July 14 W. C. HOWARD.

RICE.—50 Casks fresh best Rice. For sale by

July 14 W. C. HOWARD.

G. W. CROOM.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.

June 18th, 1853 244-tf

AT REDUCED PRICES!

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

EDWARD K. TRYON,

134 *No 2nd Street. Philadelphia.*

MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere

July 15, 1853. 45 6m

NOTICE.

THE FOUR FLAT BOATS or Lighters, belonging to the Bladen Steamboat Company, will be sold on the first Monday of August next. The Boats are made of good material and in running order, and will carry from 3 to 500 barrels. Terms—ninety days, for negotiable note.

July 15—45-3t] GEO. CROMARTIE, P. B. S. Co.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of New Hanover county, a negro fellow who gives his name as SIMON, and says he belongs to the estate of B. Best, of Wayne county, and was hired to John Franks, of Columbus county. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. E. D. HALL, Sh'ff

July 13, 1853. 264-1t—45-1t

WHAT WE WILL DO. We will sell you a Trunk, Carpet Bag, Valise or Hat Box, less than any other house in Wilmington. Our assortment is extensive, and made up of the very best articles. We have a few of French style Trunks, expressly for Ladies; and we have Velvet Tapestry Bags—a beautiful article. All will be sold at very low figures. Call before you leave town, and examine the assortment at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market st.

and the skid copy.

STRAW CUTTERS, of 1, 2, and 3 blades, for sale by

FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Beeswax, ₱ lb.	20	@	25
Beef Cattle,			
₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	8 00
Bricks, ₱ M.	7 00	@	12 00
Candles, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	12½	@	16
Adamantine	22½	@	37½
Sperm	45	@	50
Coffee, ₱ lb.			
Java	13½	@	14
Laguayra	11	@	12
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	10	@	10½
St. Domingo	9½	@	10½
Cotton, ₱ lb.	9½	@	9½
Corn Meal,			
₱ bush.	00	@	85
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₱ lb.	16	@	17
Eggs, ₱ doz.	16	@	18
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@	2 25
Feathers, ₱ lb	42	@	45
Fish, ₱ bbl.			
Mullets	none	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1		@	0 00
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	10 00	@	11 00
Herrings, East.		@	0 00
do. N.C. cut,		@	0 00
do. Smoked, ₱ box		@	00
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00
Flour, ₱ bbl.			
Canal.	6 00	@	7 50
Baltimore	0 00	@	6 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	0 00
Grain, ₱ bush.			
Corn	00	@	65
Oats	00	@	00
White Beans		@	0 00
Pease, Cow	00	@	85
Rice, rough	00	@	0 00
do., clean, ₱ lb.	4	@	4½
Hay, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00
Northern	1 12½	@	1 15
Iron, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
Liquors, ₱ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	00	@	32
Gin	30	@	35
Brandy	00	@	35
do. Apple	37½	@	1 00
Lumber, ₱ M., (River.)			
Floor B'ds.	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
Molasses, per gallon.			
New Orleans	00	@	00
Cuba	00	@	22
Nails, ₱ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
Naval Stores, ₱ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
Virgin dip	0 00	@	2 85
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 80
Hard	1 40	@	1 50
Tar	2 30	@	2 40
Pitch	0 00	@	1 60
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3	1 00	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp., ₱ gallon	00	@	36
Varnish, ₱ gal.	20	@	22
Oils, ₱ gallon.			
Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
Linseed, raw	70	@	75
do. boiled	00	@	85
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
Potatoes, ₱ bush.			
Sweet, ₱ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do	60	@	0 80
do. ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
Provisions, ₱ lb.			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	12	@	12½
Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	00	@	10
Hog round	10	@	11
Western Bacon, Middlings	8½	@	9
Shoulders	7	@	7½
N. C. Lard	12	@	13
West'n do	nom	@	12
Butter	18	@	25
Cheese	00	@	00
Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl.	17 00	@	18 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	14 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
Poultry.			
Chickens, live	18	@	37½
do. dead	00	@	00
Tur

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 11, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Grnvelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

☞ The known but disguised Editor of the Free Press, was well aware, before he penned his articles in this morning's paper, relative to the Editor of the Journal, that Mr. FULTON left home on Wednesday last, and therefore could not, under any circumstances, possibly see, much less make any reply under some two weeks. We have no doubt the public will be quite as willing to believe in the correctness of the reports of Mr. LEAK's remarks in this place, as they appeared in this paper the very next day after they were made in the Court House here, as they will be to credit those of the Editor of the Free Press three weeks afterwards.

So far as regards the Editor of this paper not being identified with the interests of this place, by anything tangible or visible, we will venture to assert that he could compare quite as favorably as some others we have in our eye.

Daily Journal, 8th inst.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 6th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 25th June.

Business in the English Parliament was unimportant. The prevailing opinion was that the combined French and English fleets would enter the Dardanelles in consequence of Russia's occupation of the Danubian Provinces, after which Austria will offer to mediate and negotiations commence. It was fully believed the crisis would terminate peaceably

Several ministerial changes are announced in France. A statement has been to the effect that the Emperor intends to submit the question of peace or war with Russia, to the popular vote. It is also rumored that the French Government had a copy of the Russian manifesto ten days ago, and had recommended the Porte to accede terms in the form of a note instead of a treaty.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—A statement from St. Petersburg to the 14th, says that no final resolution respecting the occupation of the Danubian Provinces would be taken until the refusal of the Porte to the ultimatum was received. The ultimatum was finally rejected on the 16th. It was thought that the Russian policy was to exhaust the resources of Turkey, by causing an immense outlay for its defence. It was reported that the Russians had entered Moldavia and were proceeding to Bucharest.—The Czar reviewed the balance of his fleet at Constadt on the 12th. Menzikoff had been appointed Governor of Crimea. Advices from Odessa mention an advance in Grain owing to large purchases for the Russian troops.

CHINA.—Advices from Shanghai state that the English residents are greatly alarmed, and had enrolled volunteers and landed guns from their ships. The Americans had also held a meeting and appointed Messrs. Cunningham, Westmore, and Warden a committee to act when necessary. The Americans had given direct aid to the Chinese executive. The British had resolved to preserve neutrality.

OUR BOOK TABLE.—L. H. PIERCE, Bookseller, Market street, has laid on our table, "Vivian Grey," by B. D'Israili; "Flirtations in America, or High Life in New York;" "The Two Merchants; or, Solvent or Insolvent;" and "Harry Ashton, or the Will and the Way." The above works are well spoken of by the press. For sale as above.

PEACHES!—Coroner John C. Wood has presented us with several very nice peaches taken from his orchard at Little Bridge. They are not as large as some taken from the same orchard last year, owing, we presume, to the late drought. They are, nevertheless, of a very nice flavor.

By the way, we may as well state that Little Bridge will be made free in a few days for public traveling.

FIRE AT OSWEGO, NEW YORK.—A fire broke out at Oswego on the 5th inst., destroying property, in buildings, grain, &c., it is said, to the amount of $1,500,000. Several persons are said to be injured by the falling ruins.

☞ Wm. B. Gulick, Esq., Editor of the Goldsborough (N. C.) Republican and Patriot, has received the appointment of a clerkship in the Navy Department at Washington.

Mr. Gulick, we learn by the Republican and Patriot of the 5th inst., offers his interest, one half of said establishment, for sale. He says:

"The office is in complete order throughout, a new font of type for the paper having just been put into case. There are two good presses in the establishment, and to the one used for printing the paper, a vibrating ink machine is attached. Goldsboro' is one of the most thriving towns in the State, is rapidly growing into greater importance, and located on the line of the great Southern Mail-route, it possesses unequalled facilities for the publication of a newspaper. Any person wishing to engage in the publication of a Democratic newspaper, will find this an oppportunity for doing so, that should not be lost. The purchaser must be a Democrat, and, if desired, the whole establishment can be purchased. For further particulars and terms, apply to Gulick & Richardson, Goldsboro', N. C., or William B. Gulick, Washington, D. C."

Interesting from Buenos Ayers.

BOSTON, July 7.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to May 23, have been received. The seige and blockade continued, and all foreign vessels were ordered to leave by the 3d of June. The Buenos Ayres government had authorized another loan of ten millions.

Another Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—An accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad last night, by which one person was killed and two others dangerously injured.

Arrival of the Hermann.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamer Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton, has arrived. Her foreign dates are not so late by three days as the America's.

It is reported that Russia has offered $1,000,000 for the steamers Franklin and Humboldt.

Later advices by the America state that British troops have been ordered to Shanghi to protect the British interests in that quarter. It is also stated that pirates are plundering along the Chinese coast.

GREAT RAINS.—On Monday last the long and distressing drought was brought to an end. A heavy rain apparently of wide extent, fell, and relieved the parched earth and decaying vegetation. This was succeeded by another and even greater outpouring of the clouds on Tuesday—accompanied by thunder, lightning, and wind. Many trees and limbs were blown down.

We have much hope that these rains will revive the prospects of corn, and that, with moderate rains hereafter, a tolerable crop at least will be made. The prospect was so gloomy that within a few days corn rose here from 75 cents to $1 25 a bushel. As there is a great deal of last year's corn on hand, we suppose the changed appearance will bring the price down again.

During the storm a small house was struck by lightning and set on fire, but without much damage. A telegraph post and a tree were also struck.

Fayetterille Obs.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that the grave of James Maddison, twice President of this Republic, cannot now be recognized.

For the Journal.

The fourth was admirably celebrated by the citizens of Long Creek and vicinity.

At the appointed hour, a procession was formed at Temperance Hall, headed by a fine band of music, and marched through the principal street of the village, then returned to the Masonic Hall, (which had been kindly tendered by that fraternity.) After Prayer, by the Rev. G. W. Wallace, and appropriate music by the band, the National Declaration of Independence was read in a forcible manner, by Lewis Kerr, Esq.; next, the Oration, by David Wallace. I have heard but one opinion of Mr. W.'s effort on this occasion; all speak of it in the highest terms. It would have done credit to the most distinguished Orator of the age.

The company then repaired to the grove and partook of a bountiful and sumptuous dinner, to which the most of us done ample justice.

We then returned to the Hall and were highly entertained by a very appropriate Temperance Address from the Rev. Mr. Wallace. Wm. S. Devane, Esq., was next called to the stand, who held the audience spell-bound for an hour with one of his very best speeches. On this occasion he fully sustained his reputation as a promising young Orator. N. D. Fennell was called on and responded in a brief address.

Thus ended the public exercises of the glorious 4th at Long Creek. J. T. M.

For the Journal.

In compliance with a previous call, a Convention, composed of delegates from all the Divisions Sons of Temperance in the County and Rock Spring Tent of Rechabites, met in Temperance Hall, Long Creek, on the 4th inst. The Rev. G. W. Wallace was appointed President, Dr. C. T. Murphy Vice President, and John T. Moore Secretary.

The object of the Convention was pertinently explained by Dr. S. S. Satchwell.

On motion of Dr. Satchwell, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting tender its admiration and thanks to our late Senator from this County, James Kerr, for his course and votes in the last Legislature on the Temperance Memorial; and that we regard the action of the Legislature on that memorial as full of indignity and contempt to the memorialists.

On motion of Wm. S. Devane, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of the different Temperance organizations of the County of New Hanover, met in accordance with previous notice in a general meeting for the furtherance of the cause of Temperance, and not having time to transact the business likely to come before the Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to a day to be hereafter specified by the members of Long Creek Division S of T., for the purpose of holding a County Convention at Long Creek, for the promotion of Temperance.

Resolved, That the members of Long Creek Division are requested to give suitable notice of the time specified by them for holding said Convention, to the different Temperance Divisions, Tents and Organizations in the County.

On motion of Dr. Satchwell, the Secretary was requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this Convention to each of the Wilmington papers, and the Spirit of the Age, with a request that they publish the same.

The Convention then adjourned.

G. W. WALLACE, President.
C. T. MURPHY, Vice President.
JOHN T. MOORE, Secretary.

For the Journal.

NORFOLK, VA., JULY 4th, 1853.

DEAR FULTON: It may not prove uninteresting to your readers to learn how they view the canvass in your district here in old democratic Virginia. I hear but one expression, and that is one of unqualified censure of the course of the courtly but erring Leak, and of approbation of Ashe. The Whigs here say, that if they could elect *such* a democrat as Mr. Leak professes to be, they would illuminate and build bon-fires. The Whigs and *disconsolate* democrats in four or five Congressional districts in this State, attempted to elect men that are not half so deeply tinctured with the land fallacy as Mr. Leak, and they failed in every instance, as Mr. Leak is obliged to fail in your sterling district.

I am asked here what Mr. Leak has done for the party in North Carolina, and the only thing I have been able to point them to, is the defeat of the election of a United States Senator in the North Carolina Legislature last winter, which defeat, it is understood, Mr. Leak very much contributed to.

They ask me what influence he has ever exerted; since they have only heard of him in certain reverses of the party, and never in its principles. In this they pose me, and I have only to tell them, that he will, at the ensuing election, carry his *Whig* county—a feat he was never able to accomplish when he used to advocate democratic doctrine.

Mr. Ashe is spoken of very kindly by every democrat that has spoken to me about your canvass; and they look forward to his election with much anxiety. If Leak *should be* elected the democrats of Virginia, rest assured, will crape their flags, hang their rostrums in sack cloth, and sprinkle ashes over the floors of their halls.

I heard a coterie of democrats speaking of the Wilmington District election over at Old Point last night, and they were as warm as the *weather* in their hopes that Ashe would be returned. I tell you sir, your folks don't know how highly Ashe is prized by democrats every where, or they would never for a moment entertain the crude, electioneering notions that are borrowed from the *whig* speeches in the "Congressional Globe," and revamped as new for the guileless and unsuspecting down your way.

Gen. Millson was opposed in this District upon positions not nearly so strongly *federal* as those advanced by Mr. Leak, but he was elected. Keep in good heart. Write another philippic good as that which appeared in your last Weekly, and believe me to be your and Mr. Ashe's friend, VIATOR.

ARREST OF COUNT CARLISLE AT HAVANA.—We learn from the Diario de la Marina of the 29th ult., that Count Carlisle has been thrown into prison at Havana, on a charge of having been engaged in illegal correspondence with certain inhabitants of the Island of Jamaica. The allegation is that the Count, in connection with others, had loaded a vessel with arms and ammunition which were destined for the use of the Jamaica negroes, who contemplated a revolt. Owing to a slight mistake on the part of the captain of the vessel the secret was exposed, and the munitions of war were seized by the Spanish authorities. Through the intervention of Lord Clarendon, further proceedings in the Count's case were suspended until information could be received from England.

Liabilities of Telegraph Companies.

We find in the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald an extended notice in the case lately tried in the Court of Common Pleas, the decision of which is general interest to the business community and all who use telegraphs. A merchant in Adrian, Mich., ordered by telegraph from Bowen & McNamee, New York, "one handsome eight dollar blue and orange" shawl. When it reached New York, the despatch read one hundred, &c., shawls. The despatch was sent back and repeated "one hundred," which were accordingly sent, and of course refused, and returned to the seller in New York. The New York merchants sued the Telegraph Company for freight and damages from depreciation.

The defendants denied in general, and claimed that the despatch was so obscure as to be inappreciable, and not therefore the subject matter of damages, even if the error had been made, and the telegraph companies were not held to the same accountability as common carriers, and that such errors as the one complained of might occur without gross negligence. The Judge charged in substance:

That telegraph companies holding themselves out to transmit despatches correctly, are under obligation so to do, unless prevented by causes over which they had no control; that the defendant was bound to send the message in question correctly, and that if it failed in this duty whereby damage had occured to the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs must recover. That if the message was originally so obscure as to be inappreciable, that then error complained of could not have increased its obscurity, and the plaintiffs could not recover; but if it was sufficiently plain to be understood by business men and those possessing ordinary capacity that it was appreciable, and if changed to the injury of the plaintiffs, it was the proper subject matter for damages. All these questions were for the jury upon the evidence of the case.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for one hundred and eighteen dollars, the amount claimed.

THE PRE-PAID ENVELOPES.—There has been a very general complaint of the pre-paid envelopes recently furnished to the government by Mr. Nesbitt, of New York, principally on the ground that he affixed to each one his own private business card. We see it stated that the Department has notified Mr. Nesbitt that no more of the envelopes will be received stamped with or otherwise bearing his name.

Geological Survey.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, May 28, 1853.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID:

Sir: In my last communication my remarks were confined mostly to the character of the better lands and soils of Mecklenburg and Rowan. These lands are probably the best in the State of their capacities as a whole, or if their producing powers in the aggregate are considered. This view I intended to express, notwithstanding the fact that in dry seasons they suffer more than others which are much less fertile.—But these lands have not been fully tested, though they have been cultivated for more than half a century, perhaps more than a century. They must have been highly productive when they were first tilled.—But it appears to me that great productiveness does not belong to first series of years after tillage begins. It is true that when new lands are cleared of the forest that the first crops require no fertilizers. The growth is almost spontaneous. The planter sows and his harvest is sure. But when exuberance of fertilizing matter is nearly exhausted and the soil begins to flag, it should by no means be regarded as used up, that it must be abandoned, and that new fields must be cleared. Instead of regarding the soil as having passed its best and most productive period, it should be considered as only subdued and ready for the true system of cultivation. The soils of England, which have been cultivated eighteen hundred years, produce more by the present system of husbandry than they could have produced during their first years of tillage. Parts of New England and New York yield a greater profit than they did at their first settlement, I mean that they will yield a greater number of bushels of wheat and corn than when they were in their virgin state. Hence, the idea that old lands are compartively worthless should be exploded, and the sooner this is done the better.

Now, to apply the doctrine to the Providence tract, the western Cabarrus, those lying between Concord and Charlotte—and to these may be added the rich red lands of Uware and Caraway—I say to apply this doctrine to these lands, I believe that they are only subdued, and that they are only just now ready to yield their maximum harvest. No one, however, should misunderstand my views, for I do not mean that by pursuing the old plan of cultivation, by treading in the old tract, that these lands are capable of producing more than they do now, but it is by tillage, by the use of those appliances which are truly modern that these results can be expected. I have no doubt that many plantations whose yield of cotton is ordinarily 1,600 lbs. may be made to produce 3,000 lbs., and those which yield 800 lbs., 1,200 lbs. My opinion is based on present modes and means, or present labor and present husbandry.—If by a slight addition to modes and means, 2,000 lbs. of cotton are produced to the acre, why is it not rational to supose that by bringing all the present appliances of husbandry to bear upon tillage that such a result may be realized? There is no doctrine which is so important to be inculcated as the foregoing, for so long as planters look upon old soils, and old lands as worthless, so long their efforts will be defeated. But when once they are so satisfied of the truth that old lands are susceptible of improvement, and especially, if they can be made to believe that by culture, they are capable of producing more bushels and more weight of corn and cotton per acre, than when the plough first broke up the surface, they will be ready for trying better systems and better modes of husbandry. Well, history sustains this view. All history relating to agriculture sustains it. It is but the experience of the experienced—of those who have tested the doctrine. It is true you will not see it stated in the words in which I have presented it now, for with me it is a deduction from history. I see it in the results of English husbandry, and I see it in the results of the best husbandry both of the south and north in this country.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your servant,
E. EMMONS.

May 29, 1853.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID:

Sir:—These subjects of improvement of old lands takes a broad field. It might be expected, and perhaps demanded, that I should sustain and carry out the doctrine of the last communication by a statement of details, how old lands should be treated in order to bring up their productiveness to a standard higher than they possessed in the first periods of cultivation. I shall not attempt, however, to do this with any degree of fulness, and before I touch at all upon this subject, I wish to make a remark or two which have a general bearing upon the whole subject. In the first place, agricultural writers when they propose improvements are very apt to make them too sweeping. They, for instance, propose deep draining, deep ploughing, lime as a fertilizer, etc., or some special mode of procedure in order to obtain a given end. Now, general doctrines are excellent when they are general; but it frequently happens that there are important exceptions. It is not every field which requires draining, some may be injured by it; it is not every field which requires lime, and even when it is required the conditions are not the same. If the soil is destitute of organic matter or quite deficient in it, lime, though it may be wanting in the soil, still, without giving also a supply of organic matter, it will be useless; it will fail, and the planter will be disappointed. He will say to his neighbors that he had tried lime and it did no good; he has lost his money and his labor. Now, no sensible man need be told that such a result is doubly bad. The same may be said of phosphate of lime and of guano—If the farmer or planter is unacquainted with the composition of his soil; if he is ignorant of the conditions which are necessary to insure good results, there are many chances to one that he will fail in the use of a recommended mode, or in the use of a good fertiliser. My doctrine, therefore, is that all general doctrines as set forth by writers should be reduced to specialities as far as possible; that is, while the doctrine is set forth in general terms, the conditions which are required for their successful working should be laid down also. But all this would require investigation; it would demand very close observation; and, perhaps, more still, the chemical examination of the soil. Now, I believe that because investigation *is required*, many failures happen to the very best modes; that, though there is a looseness in stating doctrines and facts by writers, yet there is only one source of disappointment; there is remaining a want of expenditure of thought upon the subjects by the farmer himself.—There are some men whom I believe are more lavish in the expenditure of money than they are in the expenditure of thought; though the rule generally is, not to expend either, especially in husbandry.—There is still another class quite unlike the two former; that class who takes in all the doctrines and digest none—whose minds are like a stuffed sausage full of meat, which is not of the least use to the membrane which contains it. Again, some suppose that planting and farming may be successfully prosecuted, on the same plan that a cook makes up her fires and cakes; that is by receipts which tell them how a good crop of corn, tobacco, or wheat may be raised. There is much of this kind of husbandry every where, for if there is no written form of a receipt, there is about the same thing in the brain; there is a routine without thought, which is carried out mechanically. There is no expenditure of thought about the conditions of the soil, or climate, or peculiarities of the seasons. There is no employment upon which thought might be so profitably expended, as agriculture, deep thought, too: but it cannot be given without elementary knowledge. It is true we may think about the result of an experiment, but of its success or failure, we can form no judgment without instruction in the elements of Agriculture.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. EMMONS.

The city of Mexico contains a population of about two hundred thousand. Two-thirds of this population are said to consist of low Mexican half-breeds and Indians, whose morals and habits of life much resemble the blacks of the South. There seems to be a life and activity about the city much resembling New York.

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The duties received at the Philadelphia custom-house during June amounted to $628,503 90 against $261,290 60 for the corresponding month last year. The total duties for the first six months have been $2,459,672 75, which is an increase of $464,434 76 over last year.

A PASSENGER BOAT.—We are glad to learn that the steamer Fanny Lutterloh has complied with the requirements of the late law of Congress, and is now in condition to carry passengers between this place and Wilmington.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

An advertising work [illegible] entitled, entitled "A Stray Yankee in Texas," says that when a gentleman pays a visit in Texas, no matter what praise of business there may be a ceremonial is always observed. The rider pulls up his horse, and shouts out "Halloo!"

Which means, "Good people, I am here, and here I mean to stay until you come out and keep the dogs off;" then, after an interval, the proprietor makes his appearance, and very leisurely approaches the fence without speaking a word; he next throws one leg over the fence, then the other follows—and, having attained the top, seats himself very deliberately upon it, and awaits the next move from the other party.

The latter now brings his horse alongside of the fence, and the conversation commences.

"How are you, Judge?"

"I'm right peart: how's yerself?"

"Oh, I keep a pushin'; how's the old woman and the boys?"

"Considerably sassy, only thar's been a smart chance of ager down in our neck of the woods."

"Got a smart chunk of a pony thar?"

"Yes, *sir*, he's some punkins, sure; offered ten cows and calves for him; he's death on a quarter?"

"Come from down the prairie?"

"Yes *sir*, and hurried up my critter right smart, I tell *you*."

"How's the craps?"

"Well, they ain't nothin' to brag on, tho' we've got a gush of peaches."

The gentleman upon the fence now descends from it with due deliberation, and approaching the occupant of the horse, shakes hands with him in a most solemn manner; he then surveys the horse from stem to stern, probably examines his mouth to ascertain his age, and having performed all these duties with due decorum, he next proceeds to exhibit his hospitality.

"Come, Judge, 'light and tie your hoss out."

Without any further remark, the judge did as he was desired; and, having found a stake driven into the ground, he affixed to it the end of the caberos (hair rope) which was attached to his horse's neck, took off saddle and bridle, hung them upon the fence, and made for the house.

The great gravity with which such affairs are invariably conducted amused me very much until I became accustomed to it, and came to look upon it as a matter of course.

Pay as You Go.

The New York Times has the following advice, which, if followed up, would prevent many an aching heart and sorrowful bosom. It reminds us of some of Franklin's excellent essays:

"What not avail myself of this capital opportunity for a bargain, just because the money is not in my pocket? There are great many snug fortunes made by buying on time. But our mercantile friends who draw most largely on their credit will agree with us in advising a young man to 'pay as he goes.' A sixpenny loaf of bread without butter, and no debt on it, has a better relish than your best dinner that has to be paid for to-morrow. The potatoes that are paid for before eating them have no bitter taste, while a coppery flavor mingles with the vanilla of the creams that are bought on credit. Cash lards handsomely the leanest beef. Credit makes the fattest slices shrink in the pan. If you pay as you go, very likely you will fall astern of your bold speculating neighbor, but you will have your vessel in better trim for a squall. Men do not always get rich very rapidly who adopt the motto, but they very seldom can make out to fail. It may be hard for them to get rich, but it is harder for other people to suffer very bitterly on account of their poverty.

The man who pays as he goes, and has nothing but the suit he has on, and the meal he is eating, that he can call his own—how much poorer is he than his neighbor who keeps a carriage and a servant, and lives in splendor, and owes more than he can ever pay?—The latter, one will say, enjoys all the money that his splendor represents. This is very much a matter of taste. We should not enjoy it. Widows and orphans will weep when he dies not because he has gone, but because his estate only pays twenty cents on the dollar. 'Pay as you go, and leave no unpleasant business for your executor to transact. It is not gratifying for the widow to have your debts to settle, and children come by degrees to think less of their deceased father, when bills are presented that cannot be met by his assets. Pay as you go, sleep sound o'night and drive out the nightmare from your dormitory. You will keep things snugger about the house. Your account book will be a model of simplicity. You will buy what you want, and leave what is unheeded till money is plentier. You will find the necessities of life to be only the declination of what are generally called rich. Off their laces, tearing the lean and haggared mask, you will find jolly, lazy luxuries behind."

A FATAL CASE.—Old Polly Snaith was a terribly plain woman. She would have borne off the jacknife from all competitors and given the odds of fifty starts in the race. She was endlessly complaining of her ailments of various kind, was Mrs. Snaith, to the no small annoyance of such listeners as she claimed to hold, as did the ancient mariner the wedding guest, by the spell of her "glittering eye" and no one was more annoyed than old Dr. Bolus, a cynical old fellow of her neighborhood. Meeting Mrs. Snaith one morning, he ventured to salute her with a usual compliment of the morning, with the accustomed. "How d'e do?" Fatal mistake! "Why doctor, feel putty mizable, thank'ee. My old complaints is troublin' me. There never was a poor cretur that suffered more than I do. Pains and aches, and aches and pains, all the time!" "But" interrupted the doctor, growing impatient, "you don't look very sick." "No," replied she, "I know I don't; I feel a good deal worse than I look." "Good heaven!" cried the doctor, throwing up his hands, "then you had better make haste home, for you can't live an hour!" Mrs. Snaith had the good sense to know what he meant, and never made any more complaints to him.

EXCELLENT.—"The Canal Street Switch Man," a contributor to the New York *Times*, writes the following good story:

"As for advice, I doubt whether anybody—newspaper editors excepted—get so much of it, and care so little for it, as do publishers. Many of them can tell good stories of their experience this way:

A number of years ago a brace of very virtuous and somewhat elderly ladies formed themselves into a committee to remonstrate with a prominent publisher respecting the character of the books which he issued. Bulwer's novels, if I remember rightly, were the special objects of their indignation. The worthy bibliopole was at first taken aback by the vivacity of their assault; put in as a plea in mitigation, that the greater portion of his publications, were unexceptionable to even the severest criticism on the score of moral character.

The ladies looked dubiously over their spectacles. "Have you read this—or this—or this? he asked pointing out the titles of works in Theology and History, and Biography, and Poetry, and every department of Literature which graced his extensive catalogue. Not one of them had the committee perused. "Then, perhaps," hinted the publisher, "you are not certain of the character of the works you object to; perhaps you have not read them?" "Yes, we have," answered the spokeswoman; "we know their character perfectly well; we have read every word of them. Why will you publish such objectionable works?" "Madam," replied the sly biblipole, with a bow and a smile worthy of Chesterfield—"we publish them for ladies like yourself, who will never read anything else."

A rejoinder equal to that of Dr. Johnson to the lady who said to him, "Oh, Doctor, I am so glad that you have left all the naughty words out of your dictionary" "Madam," replied the gruff Lexicographer, "you have been looking, I see, for them."

GOOD FOR A SHAVE.—During the shinplaster days, a well-known French barber in Washington issued certain flippenny-bit notes, which purported on the face to be redeemable in specie at sight when presented in sums of not less than five dollars, or, singly, "good for a shave at his establishment. One day, while occupied in lathering down a customer, he was accosted by a boy who held out two of his own notes.

"Vat you vant—eh?" inquired Monsieur.

"Master says I'm to get a shillin' for these here notes."

"A sheeling! Par Dieu! cannot your master read? Does he know vat ze note say?—'payable ven presented in sums of not less zan five dollair.' Go you back to your master, and tell him to read it."

As the boy vanished, the little barber looked after him, and exclaimed, musingly:

"I do not disk zat he will come back. Ze note say, 'in sums of five dollair,' and I did only issue four dollair bi[illegible]

[illegible] Duffield of Detroit, who has [illegible] the West, in a letter from Jerusalem, says—

One of the most affecting sights I have witnessed during my travels, was encountered yesterday. P. M. I repaired to the appointed spot to hear the lamentations of the Jews over their desolated temple, and scattered nation. The site of the ancient temple is now occupied by the Mosque of Omar. No christian or Jews is allowed by the Musselmans to enter its precincts. The nearest approach that the Jews can make to it, is to the large and massive stones of the wall which Solomon built from the bottom of the narrow valley or ravine, called the Tyropean, for the purpose of sustaining and forming the terrace or arches, which were built out from the base of the rock on its four sides, and on which the temple on Mount Moriah was originally constructed.

I saw thirty-five Jews, standing or seated, near these stones, all of them bowing, and restlessly swinging to and fro, while they read their Scriptures in the Hebrew, and some weeping bitterly as they uttered their wail of distress.

One man sobbed as if his heart was ready to break while he stood reading and trembling with emotion in his whole frame. Women, with white scarfs thrown over their heads, passed mournfully along the wall; some kissed the stones with their lips, others laid their hands on them, and then kissed their hands, whilst most sat in a squatted or Turk like position, reading their liturgy in Hebrew. I ventured, with a courteous salutation, to look upon the page, from which an aged man was quietly reading. He was reading the 58th, 59th and 60th Psalms. The whole scene was so deeply moving, exhibiting in such a powerful light the sad reality of the Jew's great national sorrow, and caused such a rush of solemn thoughts in my mind, that I was quite overcome by it.

THE POISON OF RATTLESNAKES.—At a late meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, a paper was read showing that this poison is a most powerful sedative, and that stimulants were its antidotes. Alchohol is designated. In two instances in which this remedy has been applied the persons have been cured. Brandy was freely given to them until relieved from the usual symptoms, and continued in smaller doses until the third day, when they went about as usual. Alcohol in these cases did not produce intoxication. The venom of rattlesnakes is now employed as a remedy, and is already found to be a specific for very many maladies.

The Morning Advertiser, of London, in alluding to a "recent distressing case of animal magnetism," says, "We are sorry to announce that Miss C——, the young lady of Surry place, who was reported in this journal some few weeks ago to have suffered from trying the table moving experiment, by means of the above agency, is much worse. Hopes were entertained that she would soon recover the use of her hands. It seems, however, that these hopes have not been realized. Her hands are now firmly clenched together, and it requires great force to separate the fingers, even for a moment, from the palms of her hands. This extraordinary affair has caused intense excitement in the medical profession."

JACK WHALEY'S BREECHES.—Jack Whaley's wife one day chanced to find an elegant piece of white leather on the road, and she brought it home with her in great delight to mend Jack's small clothes, which she done very neatly. Jack set off the next day, little suspecting what was in store for him, but when he had trotted about five miles—it was in the month of July—he began to feel very uneasy in the saddle, a feeling that continued to increase at every moment, till at last he said "It was like a canter on a beehive in swarming time," and well it might, for the piece of leather was no other than a *blister* that the apothecary's boy had carelessly dropped on the road that morning.

A DELICATE INSINUATION.—A Southern paper just drops a hint, that it's not a good sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the principles of genuine Jeffersonian Democracy to a lamp-post! Just our opinion, only better expressed.

QUICK.—A gentleman came from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Boston—419 miles—in less than twelve hours. The first eleven miles of the journey was run in nine minutes. The public loves to go fast, and encourages fast travelling, and pats the conductor or engineer upon the back who put it over the road quickly; but let the cars run off the track or into a bridge, and the public is the last to think of blaming itself for what is its own fault.

DIVIDEND.—The Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

A fast young gent married a woman old enough to be his grandmother, because he owed her $50 for board

DIED.

In this town, on 9th inst., CATHARINE C., infant daughter of R. J. and A. E. JONES, aged 6 months.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 7—Schr. Superb, Fargo, from Norwich, Ct., to Kidder & Martin.

July 8—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 83 passengers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

9—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 81 passengers.

CLEARED.

June 7—Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

8—Meck. Brig Jason, Bey, for Liverpool, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

July 8—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 32 passengers.

Schr. Joseph Henry, Kirby, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 40 bbls. rosin, 10 do. spirits turpentine, 3 tons old iron, 91,000 feet lumber.

9—U. S. M. Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 30 passengers.

Schr. Julia Eliza, Thompson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Susan, Whelden, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and lumber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 7.—Bacon, 10@00; Beeswax, 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 11@11½, Laguira, 11½@00, St. Domingo, 9@10; Cotton—Strictly prime, 11@00, Prime, 10¾@00, Fair, 10@10¾; Feathers, 35@37; Flour—Superfine, $5 50@0 00, Fine, $5 25@0 00, Scratched, $5 00@0 00; Corn, 90@$1, Wheat, 75@80, Oats, 00@00, Peas, 90@$1, Rye, 65@70; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@0; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 24@25, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) 1 50@$1 60, Alum, (bushel,) 00@00; Flaxseed Seed, $1 00@0 00; Wool, 27@28.

Bacon—For N. C. Bacon the market is firm. Cotton—None on the maiket. Last sale at 11 cents. Corn—Sales have been made at highest figures. Wool—We again notice a slight advance. Spirits Turpentine 35 cents.

BOSTON, July 6.—Naval Stores.—There have been further sales of Spirits Turpentine at 50c. ₱ gal., cash. Tar is steady and firm with sales at $3 25 for North County and $3 ₱ bbl. for Georgetown, 6 mos. In common Rosin there have been sales of 4@500 bbls. at $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ bbl., cash and time; and No. 2 at $2 ₱ bbl., 6 mos.

CHARLESTON, July 8.—Cotton, 10¾ @ 11 cents ₱ lb as extreams. Clean Rice 3½ @ 3¾ ₱ lb. There have been no arrivals of Corn since last reports. The supply on hand is light, and the first arrivals will doubtless bring present quotations; and a superior parcel we believe will sell at an advance on these rates. Hay has advanced to $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Some 400 bales North River, received since our last, having been sold at this price. Nothing has been done in Eastern. We note the arrival of some 1500 bushels Maryland Oats, which were sold at a price within the range of our quotations, which may be considered a fair criterion of the market. There have been no arrivals of Peas this week, and in the absence of transactions to report, our quotations must be considered nominal. The last sale was at 70 cents ₱ bushel. We note sales of about 100 bbls. Lard at 10 @ 11c. There has been very little inquiry for Bacon this week, particularly Sides, and to effect sales holders have submitted to a reduction of a full ¼ cents on former quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Cotton was active at an advance of 1-16d. @ ⅛d. ₱ lb.

BREADSTUFF.—The amounts from the agricultural districts were encouraging, and wheat had declined 2d. ₱ bushel.

Rosin was active at 4s. 6d. for common, and 11s. for fine. Turpentine firm at 12s.; sales of 200 bbls. spirits at 48s. 6d. @ 49s. Tallow firm at 48s.

Rice was firm and advancing; sales of 150 tierces Carolina at 24s. 6d. Sugar active under the reduced duty.

Commercial advices from India and China were unfavorable.

HAVRE, June 21.—Sales of Cotton for the week 11,000 bales, at 93f. for Orleans tres ordinaire; 90f. for Mobile, and 87f. for uplands. Market dull. The market was poorly supplied with Rice, and prices of Carolina were a shade higher. Sales at 35f.

MANY LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at Auction on Thursday the 28 day of July, 1853, about thirty valuable Lots on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, opposite the Depot at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C. A credit of six months will be given, and notes with good security will be required. A deduction of four per cent. will be made for cash. AUGUSTUS SMITH.

Fair Bluff, N. C., July 4, 1853. 41-3t

JUST RECEIVED—A lot of Gent.'s Linen, Pranella and Patent Leather Gaiters. Also, an assortment of Gent.'s Calf Pump Boots. JONES & GARDNER.

July 2, 1853 Herald and Com. copy.

Schools.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenille School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided on by the Trustees.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission, signed by one of the heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.

Students entering this Institution will be required to purchase admission tickets from the Secretary, and no student will be admitted until such ticket be exhibited.

The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro